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 QUINN BROS., Proprietors.
 319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED HOUSEHOLD ★ COAL
 \$6.50 Per Ton Delivered, Weight Guaranteed
HALL, GOEPEL & CO., LTD.
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VOL. LXXXIV.—NO 112 VICTORIA B.C. SUNDAY NOVEMBER 11 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR



STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES

Make acceptable Xmas Presents for Mother, Father, Sister, Brother or Friend.

Our Assortment is Complete. Make Your Selection Now.

As now you have leisure to look, and we have leisure to show. Your selection will gladly be held away until you wish it delivered.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL.
 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

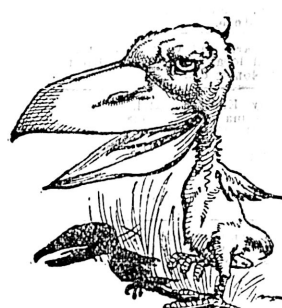
DEWAR'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

WITHOUT A PEER.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

AGENTS.

You Owe It



To yourself to purchase the best groceries that are offered, and to do this you must come to us, where the freshest and choicest are always offered.

ROSS' LAUNDRY SOAP,5c. bar.
 (The largest and best bar of soap in the market.)

ELECTRIC SOAP5c. box.
 MONKEY SOAP (Won't wash clothes).
5c. bar.

PEARLINE2 pkgs. 25c.
 WASHING POWDER34 lbs. 25c.

MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Macintoshes and Umbrellas.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.

JOHNSON'S FLOOR WAX

For Polishing Floors. Price 40c per one pound tin.
 Mellor's 25 pound Polishing Brush \$3.00 each.


J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT ST.
 BRUSHES, WALL PAPERS, GLASS AND PAINTS OF ALL KINDS.

THOMAS EARLE

IMPORTER AND

Wholesale Grocer

Will remove to his new premises, Yates Street, on Monday Next, November 12th.



Caledonian Liqueur.

A Blend of good Old Whisky, aged in Sherry Wood.

R. P. Rithet & Co.
 LIMITED.

AMBERITE

Just arrived, ex Br. ship Glenogil a full consignment of

Curtiss & Harvey's Sporting Amberite and Black Powder

ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED AMBERITE SMOKELESS SHOT-GUN CARTRIDGES, LOADED IN ENGLAND

For prices and particulars, apply to

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
 VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Better Than The Best

HOUE'S Straight Cut Cigarettes

Manufactured by

B. HOUE & CO.
 QUEBEC.

Lime! Lime!

Marble Bay Lime.

(Trade Mark.)

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.

EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS' BRAND" IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
 DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
 Office: 115 Government Street.

FRESH EGGS.

We offer you Laying Hens and Poultry, viz., Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and Wyandottes. Come and see them.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.
 City Market.

Safety Razors.

A boon to Travellers by land or sea. Easy shaving, easy to strop, and no danger of cutting the face. Give them a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed, at

FOX'S, 78 GOVT ST

Poultry For Sale

A fine lot of Brown Leghorns and other Poultry for sale; also all kinds of Provisions, Grain, etc.

E. M. NODER,
 12 Store St. next to E. & N. Ry.

House For Sale.

Two story house, containing six rooms, newly kalsomined, also newly painted outside, for \$700; payable, \$100 cash, and \$100 every six months, with interest on balance at 7 per cent.

THIS IS A BARGAIN.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city.

A. W. MORE & CO.
 80 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

Mining Shares.

BUY WHITE BEAR AND RAMBLER CARIBOO

At present prices if you want to make money.

White Bear adjoins the Le Roi property and it is generally believed the Le Roi vein goes through the White Bear. Diamond drills are at work at the 350-foot level to locate the ledge.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
 80 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

Mining Shares.

Now the elections are over there is every prospect of great activity in the Mining Market. Stocks are low, now is the time to buy.

We quote you the following subject to confirmation:

500 RAMBLER CARIBOO 294
 500 NOBLE FIVE5
 500 CARIBOO HYDRAULIC . . . 1.45
 1,000 WHITE BEAR34

Quotations by telegraph twice daily from Toronto.

J. F. FOULKES & CO.,
 Telephone 697. 35 Fort Street.

Victoria Transfer Co.

LIMITED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables

10, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad Hacks, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Transvaal Situation

Is Again Absorbing Public Attention in the Old Country.

Mrs. Richard Chamberlain Lays Down the Law to the Hospital Committee.

Death of an Indian Prince—Snakes Have Appeared in Ireland.

London, Nov. 10.—South Africa threatens once more to absorb public attention in Great Britain. Lord Salisbury in his speech at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall last evening, held out little hope of immediate pacification, and the return of Lord Roberts is still problematical. One of those most seriously interested and best informed as to the future of the belligerent regions, when asked by a representative of the Associated Press what was going to happen, and how soon it would happen, replied: "Unfortunately, I am not a minor prophet." That voice of the government's attitude. The ministers have given up speculating as to when peace will be thoroughly restored, and, to use Lord Salisbury's phrase about China, they are "waiting for the situation to develop itself."

Chambers are returning, but others are constantly leaving England's shores to replace them. A recruiting depot is being established in London to supply 1,000 men for Gen. Baden-Powell's South African police force, and recruits are constantly going to join the regiments in the Transvaal.

In conjunction with Lord Salisbury's own references to the possibility of Great Britain being taken unawares by some powers, this state of affairs in South Africa does not breed confidence. In His Lordship's defence of the war office many people believed they saw open threats to Lord Wolseley and in the sharp retort to Lord Wolseley's recent criticisms. Lord Salisbury drew attention to the enforced silence with which Lord Lansdowne (the late secretary of state for war) was obliged to stand criticism for the faults of the army officers. He warned his hearers that if the criticism was persisted in, the time might come when his silence would be broken and the onus laid heavily and publicly on the right shoulders, though he deprecated having recourse to that.

A curious feature connected with the war was Mrs. Richard Chamberlain's vigorous attack on the army hospitals before the hospital committee this week. The somewhat extraordinary spectacle of the sister-in-law of the Colonial Secretary sitting two hours before that grave body and teaching a man like Justice Romer his business, created no little sensation. But for the woman who took out to South Africa 500 hot-water bags and re-organized the charities, and who has the reputation of being the only individual ever known to affect the judgment of the Chamberlain brothers, the task was comparatively light.

The death of the Maharajah of Patiala at Simla on November 8 removes one of the best and most interesting products of Anglo-Indian rule. He was the first reigning prince to blend the elements of the English gentleman and Indian potentate. Educated at Cambridge, he returned to India and put in force in his rich kingdom the reforms which he had carefully absorbed in England, endowing free hospitals for women, establishing orphanages, drilling troops, sending them to help a British expedition, and leading them personally. He was one of the finest amateur billiardists of the day. The deceased was a close friend of Lord William Rosebery, Lord Robert and other well-known people. He was passionately fond of horses, and imported a splendid stud and an Irish expert named Bryan to be master of the horse at Patiala. With Bryan went his daughter, and the Prince fell desperately in love with her, proposed and was accepted. The Sikh murmured and threatened revolt, and the Imperial government, dreading trouble, endeavored to break off the match. But both Great Britain and his own subjects were outwitted and eventually appeased, the bride embracing the Sikh faith. Her reign was short. Accompanying her husband during a campaign in the icy Himalayas, she died of pneumonia. The Prince brought back the body of his wife to Patiala, where the remains were cremated with all the Sikh rites, which this week were accorded to himself.

The determination of the United States steel manufacturers to invade these markets is not apparently worrying the English trades to any great extent, judging from the opinions of the master cutlers of Sheffield and the head-quarters of the greatest steel organizations in the country, who said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I do not believe the trade in steel rails in England will ever amount to much. Every manufacturer gets a certain surplus, which, if he can find a market for it, is clear profit. We are getting the United States surplus, and believe they are selling cheaper here than in their own country. When such competition becomes serious it will be necessary for the United States manufacturers to devote more than their surplus to this market. When they do, I believe they will find they cannot beat us in prices or quality on our own ground. Business here is as good as ever, and promises to remain so. I cannot say we have yet felt the pinch of United States rivalry."

Andrew Usher & Co.'s
 Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.

Olympia Beer
 The Best Imported Lager.

Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
 BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

Mr. Chamberlain, England's torpedo-boat builder, has been expressing interesting opinions on submarine boats. He does not believe it necessary for Great Britain to build submarine boats, even if the experiments of other nations have been quite successful. He is carefully studying the problem of devising a submarine destroyer, should it ever become necessary. He regards the American submarine boat as the best type yet produced, but he doubts its efficiency even for harbor defence. In spite of the pessimistic view of Mr. Thorneycroft, the British admiralty has at last decided to grant an official trial to a submarine boat designed by J. E. Howard, of Tasmania.

A novel feature of the Lord Mayor's banquet was the appearance of the mayors of the newly created boroughs of London. The titles sound strange, but the idea seems to meet with general approval. Among the new mayors of London are two dukes, one earl, four members of the House of Commons, and two knights.

St. Patrick's day and the experience of hundreds of years to the contrary notwithstanding, snakes have been found in Ireland. Two specimens of the ring snake have been found at Bray. They immediately paid the penalty of death, and the skins are kept as great curiosities. The Irish press maintains that the reptiles were imported from England.

Will Live In Winnipeg

Expected That Sir Charles Tupper Will Make His Home There.

He Again States Definitely He Has Retired From Political Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Sir Charles Tupper held quite a levee here this morning, scores of personal and political friends calling upon him. He informed me again today he was positive in his determination to withdraw from politics.

Sir Charles and Hibbert left for the Coast to-night, and were given a rousing send-off. They are likely to spend next Thursday in Revelstoke.

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—It is understood that Sir Charles Tupper will take up his permanent residence in Winnipeg with his son, Mr. Stewart Tupper, at "Ravenscourt," Armstrong Point. Sir Charles is expected to arrive from the East on Monday.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Clarke Wallace's majority in West York is \$74. He secured a majority in every division save Vaughan, which gave 143 for Campbell.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

Nanaimo, Nov. 10.—The corrected election returns for this district are: Smith, 1,267; Wolley, 909; Sloan, 838. There is only Quatsno yet to hear from.

B. C. SOLDIERS AT WINNIPEG

Receive Hearty Welcome in Prairie City on the Way West.

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Though there was no organized reception for all day, the soldiers who returned from the Transvaal this morning, about 3,000 citizens were at the depot and the welcome home was a hearty and enthusiastic one. The party of returned soldiers consisted of Sergt. Ingram, 90th; Ptes. "Tod" Snider, 90th; Jas. Hammond, Geo. Holbyoke and Robt. Barrett, of Winnipeg; Ptes. Jack Nyberg, J. Neill, J. Stewart, A. Wood and J. R. Northcott, of British Columbia. The British Columbia men proceeded west to-night.

A DIVORCE MILL.

Peculiar State of Things Unearthed in New York.

New York, Nov. 10.—The authorities are vigorously probing into the matter of an alleged divorce mill which was brought to public notice by the arrest yesterday of Attorney Henry Ziemer. Frank Wilson, Miss Mary H. Thompson, and Mrs. David C. Herriek. It is asserted that Lawyer Ziemer arranged divorce cases so that a decree could be obtained on evidence given by Miss Thompson and Wilson, and that Mrs. Herriek was one of the persons who profited by this evidence which was got up for the occasion. Ziemer and Wilson spent last night in the Tombs, in default of \$5,000 bail. They are still protesting their innocence.

Recorder Goff this afternoon issued a warrant to search the offices occupied by Ziemer. He also issued a warrant for the arrest of W. Waldo Mason, in whose office Ziemer has a desk. Mason has not yet been found. The raid revealed the fact that the ramifications of the alleged fraud reach all over the country, and even to England and South America. Documents show that the conspirators had handled thousands of cases within the last three years, and that money had poured into them in a steady stream. An average of \$70 was paid for each decree, and in some cases as high as \$250. The raid was directed by Assistant District Attorneys Unger and Gordon. Ziemer's desk was forced open first. It contained hundreds of letters from men and women all over the country regarding progress of their cases. In Mason's desk a large collection of the same nature were discovered, with 5,000 or more specially prepared blanks of inquiry.

Hongkong Typhoon

Immense Damage and Loss of Life Among the Native Vessels.

British Gunboat Sandpiper Sunk and One of Her Crew Lost.

Three Other Warships Saved by Torpedo Boat Destroyer Otter.

Hongkong, Nov. 10.—A typhoon struck the town last evening, and raged until morning. The British river gunboat Sandpiper was sunk, and her crew are reported to be safe. Great damage and loss of life occurred among the native craft, but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the full extent.

During the typhoon the British gunboats Tweed and Firebrand and the coast defence ironclad Wivern were in great danger, as they were dragging their anchors, and the Firebrand was shipping heavy seas and rapidly filling. All fired distress signals, and the British torpedo boat destroyer Otter proceeded to their assistance. It was a dangerous undertaking, owing to the furious sea and the great masses of floating wreckage.

The Otter succeeded, however, in saving the crew of the river gunboat Sandpiper, with the exception of one man; and the weather moderating, she also saved the other vessels mentioned.

The Canton papers report the execution of Chu, a prominent leader of the Triads; and arrest of Yung Po, a prominent reformer. The officials are doing their best to stamp out the reform movement.

Peking, Nov. 9, via Shanghai, Nov. 10.—Li Hung Chang has received a note from Emperor Kwang Su, declining to accede to the demand for the punishment of Yu Hsien. The note has not yet been formally communicated to the ministers.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Montreal Has Got Its First Touch of Winter.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—A heavy snow storm set in last night, the first of the season. The snow was quite deep by midnight, demoralizing railway service.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

Montana Desperado Captured After Shooting Half a Dozen Men.

Big Timber, Mont., Nov. 10.—After a running fight, during which three deputy sheriffs were wounded, Sheriff Kelloff and a posse captured the desperado who last night robbed and probably fatally shot Frank Beaver near Logan, and then killed Sheriff Young and wounded four deputies who attempted to arrest him at Springdale. Two miles west of Big Timber, a deputy sheriff challenged a man, who proved to be the fugitive. The latter immediately opened fire. Other deputies came up and, after a long chase, during which dozens of shots were exchanged, the desperado was finally surrounded and overpowered. None of the deputies wounded to-day are fatally hurt.

LUCKY YOUNGSTER.

Lord Strathcona Makes a Present to a Small Toronto Girl.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Lord Strathcona seems to forget nothing. The day when he to be banqueted by the board of trade, he was presented with an address by a little girl of 11, named Luella Alexandra Hunt, on behalf of the public school children. Yesterday the little girl was asked to go to Government House, and in the presence of a few friends, she was made the recipient of a purse of \$100 in gold from Lord Strathcona.

FLEET PURCHASED.

Steel Company Buys Vessels For the St. Lawrence Route.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 10.—The American Steel & Wire Co. has just bought the fleet of the American Steamship Co. of Duluth, paying \$5,250,000. There are twelve ships, including the four largest vessels on the lakes, six others of from five to seven thousand tons capacity and two St. Lawrence canal ships of 3,000 tons each. Two years ago these vessels cost the American Steamship Co. about \$3,500,000.

McAULEY ANGRY.

Only Member of Chicago Ambulance Corps Who Stuck to His Work.

Paris, Nov. 10.—Dr. H. L. McAuley, of Chicago, who has arrived in this city from the Transvaal, tells the representative of the Associated Press that he intends to present a claim for \$100,000 damages against the Portuguese government for imprisonment at Lorenzo Marques as soon as he can lay his case before the state department at Washington.

He says he is one of the few Chicago members of the Red Cross Society who refused to tear off the badge of organization and shoulder a rifle in behalf of the Boers. Throughout the war Mr. McAuley alleges he stuck to the ambulance and tended both the Boer and British wounded.

Dr. McAuley is very incensed at the treatment which he declares Americans received at Lorenzo Marques, being singled out for arrest among all the refugees. He himself, he adds, was thrown into prison for five days, finally being shipped off to Europe via Trieste, without a charge being made against him or being placed on trial. All his surgical instruments and personal effects to the value of \$700 disappeared during his incarceration. The authorities, Dr. McAuley further asserts, refused to permit him to communicate with the United States minister at Lisbon. Dr. McAuley sails for home next week.

The Burns Memorial

Monument and Fountain Unveiled by the Lieutenant Governor.

Gift to the City Is Formally Accepted by Mayor Hayward.

THOUGHTS AT BURNS' MONUMENT.

Lone pilgrim! Should thy musings lead thee
Suspend thy haste, and yield a generous
To one who like thee, in his age,
Who trod, like thee, life's thorny pilgrim-
age.

Yea, fearlessly, with head erect to heaven,
He bore a heart by mighty sorrows given,
And deemed of kings, or men who till the
sol.

"An honest man's the noblest work of
God."

Oh, thou sweet harp of Scotia's light,
Why dost thou soul in gloom of joyless
night?

Why no soft voice to soothe thy hour of
care,
When thy heart-strings were bursting in
despair?

Oh man of many sorrows! Why wert thou
Left with scarce friend to wipe thy fre-
quented brow?

The loveliest star of constellated song
Eclipsed ignobly by a world of wrong?

Thy soul was like a gentle-running brook
That dimpled joyously from nook to nook,
Reflecting heaven's smile upon its face,
Which only clouds and darkness could
efface.

But thy brave heart bore patiently thro' all,
And feeble near the end—was never small.
Thy nobler nature that had stood so well,
Avaunt, vain words! Burns, thou art never
dead.

I see thee still uplift thy stately head,
And spurn the shadows from thy dauntless
eyes
To feast on splendors bright of Paradise.
—Frederic Irving Taylor.

Victoria, B. C.

Under smiling skies and in the midst
of a goodly gathering of interested spec-
tators, the monument to the memory of
Robert Burns—Scotland's bard—was un-
veiled yesterday afternoon in Beacon
Hill park with fitting ceremony. Ad-
dresses eulogistic of the peasant poet
were delivered by His Honor Lieut-
Governor Joly, His Worship Mayor
Hayward, Rev. Dr. Campbell and H. D.
Heimcken, Q.C., M.P.P.

The ceremony, which commenced at
2:30 p.m., was in charge of a committee
consisting of H. D. Heimcken, Q.C.,
M.P.P., president of St. Andrew's and
Caledonian Society, John Rennie Mac-
kay, R. H. Jameson, W. J. Hanna, Rev.
Dr. Campbell, E. C. Smith, John C.
Jameson, John Mortimer, John Brown,
E. B. McKay and Thomas Russell.

The gifts and plaques were in evi-
dence and the proceedings were enlivened
at intervals by a "skirl" of the pipes.
The bronze group—"Burns and Highland
Mary"—was unveiled by Sir Henri Joly,
to whom was entrusted the following
deed, to be handed to the corporation of
the city of Victoria:

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day
of November, A. D. 1900, between Joan
Rennie Mackay, engraver, latter of the
Heimcken, M.P.P., barrister, the Rev.
John Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.; Edwin C.
Smith, assistant city treasurer; Thomas
Russell, accountant; Eric Jameson Mac-
kay, C.E.; John Brown, postal officer;
William J. Hanna, undertaker; John
Mortimer, sculptor; George L. Milne,
M.D.; Robert Hamilton Jameson, mer-
chant; and John Carron Jameson, ac-
countant,

being the committee of Burns Memorial
Fund (hereinafter called the said commit-
tee) of the one part, and The Corporation
of the City of Victoria, hereinafter called
the said Corporation, of the other part:

WHEREAS, by a resolution passed by the
subscribers to Burns' memorial fund, held
on the 24th day of November, 1900, it was
resolved that the monument erected to the
memory of Robert Burns, "Scotland's Bard,"
by the said subscribers, at Victoria, B. C.,
be transferred to the said Corporation in Trust to
forever maintain and keep the same as a
monument and fountain for the benefit of
the inhabitants of Victoria, and the above
mentioned Committee were thereby author-
ized to transfer the said monument and
fountain to the said Corporation subject
to the said Trust.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH
that in consideration of the premises the
said Committee do hereby give, grant and
convey to the said Corporation and their
successors All that the said Burns' Mem-
orial Monument and Fountain erected at
Beacon Hill Park in the City of Victoria
with all appurtenances thereto belonging,
to have and to hold the same unto the
said Corporation and their successors in
Trust, to forever maintain, keep and pro-
tect the said Monument and Fountain for
the use and benefit of the inhabitants of
the said City of Victoria and for no other
purpose whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have here-
unto set our hands and seals the day and
year first above written.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
JOHN RENNIE MACKAY,
ROBT. HAMILTON JAMESON,
W. J. HANNA,
J. CAMPBELL, M.A., Ph.D.,
EDWIN C. SMITH,
JOHN C. JAMESON,
JOHN MORTIMER,
JOHN BROWN,
ERIC BARCLAY M'KAY.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the pres-
ence of G. SHELDON WILLIAMS,
Journalist.

Sir Henri Joly then delivered a very
pleasing address. He said:
"This bright sunshiny day is a fitting
day to celebrate the memory of him
whose life was cheered with so little
sunshine; but he found sunshine in his
heart to shed on the lives of others.
We can see him, at his plough, turn-
ing over the furrows on the cold, un-
grateful field, and with a thought of
 pity for the white daisy he had crushed
down, for the little mouse—whose nest
he had disturbed.
He had sunshine in his heart for all.
He was poor, and always remained poor,
but he knew how to cheer up the heart
of the poor when, in his 'Ode to Honest
Poverty,' he enabled it by saying:
"The rank is not the guinea's stamp.
The man's the rowdier for a daisy
He found in his heart sunshine
to brighten the gloom of sin when he said:
"Then gently scan your brother man:
Still gentler sister woman:
Thou' they may gaze a kenial wrang,
To step aside is human."

To Scotchmen, thousands of miles
away from home, he brought sun-
shine, when he sang: "My heart is
in the Highlands," and he made their
pulse beat faster when he reminded
them of the glory of the brave old days
with the words of Bruce to his men at
Bannockburn.
Above all, he spread the sunshine of
his heart on all men and women, young
and old, on all who can feel, in their
hearts, the beauty and grandeur of true

love, when he sang:

"John Anderson, my Jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And may a canny day, John,
We ha' had with us anither;
Now, we maun tetter doun, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my Jo."

"The world ought to be grateful to
Robert Burns, and we must be grateful
to those who have erected the first monu-
ment in the Dominion to perpetuate his
memory."

Lord applause greeted the conclusion
of His Honor's remarks. His Worship
Mayor Hayward then acknowledged the
gift on behalf of the city of Victoria, he
accepted with pleasure the charge to
carefully guard and maintain this hand-
some monument in honor of one of our
greatest poets, and hoped that it would
keep green in our memories recollections
of the brilliant genius, wit, humor, pa-
thos and patriotism of Scotia's noblest
son.

He then read the conditions of the
deed of gift, and said that though one
of the first canons of municipal law for-
bade anticipating the future or placing
burdens on those coming after us, he
was sure that in all time to come none
would be found to repudiate the pledge
he now gave, that the civic authorities
would always be pleased to preserve this
loving tribute of Victorians to Burns'
memory. But if, unfortunately, this
pledge should be disregarded and, either
through neglect or other causes, this tes-
timonial should disappear and not a
block or vestige remain, the works and
name of Robert Burns, written with his
own hand in immortal characters, would
still endure and continue to shed a lustre
and glory of the Scottish race as long
as the world, and literature and love of
country held a place in it.

Rev. Dr. Campbell was the next
speaker. He said:

The Lowlands of Scotland as a sepa-
rate nationality came in by two
warriors—Sir William Wallace and
Robert Bruce—and went out by two
bards—Sir Walter Scott and Robert
Burns. The first two made the history,
and the last two told the story and
sung the song. This year is the

141st anniversary of Scotland's national
poet. He died at the early age of 37.
So short is the space between the cradle
of so much obscurity and the cradle
of so much glory. Little Pitt, Lord Chat-
ham's son, and little Burns entered the
world the same year. The one was
destined to be a prime minister the
greater part of the life, and the other
a peasant all his life. The one was on
the solitary summit of power, and the
other on the lonely eminence of fame.
The name of the one was a terror
throughout the world, and the name of
the other was little known beyond his
native land—Bonnie Scotland. But
posterity redressed the balance. Pitt is
all but forgotten, while there is no quar-
ter of the world and no year in which
the memory of Burns is honored as we
honor it to-day in the unveiling of this
grand monument and giving it as a
trust in perpetuity to the corporation of
the beautiful city of Victoria.

As a poet Burns is the greatest to rise
from the bosom of the people, and to
live and die in an humble condition. His
genius will ever be the glorious repre-
sentative of the genius of his country.
A chord vibrated in his bosom in sym-
pathy with every emotion of the human
heart—the high and low, the sad and
joyful, and the comic.
For terrible grief, nothing in any
language surpasses "Tam O'Shanter";
for wedded happy love nothing sur-
passes "John Anderson, My Jo"; for
manly independence nothing surpasses
"A Man's a Man For a That"; for
patriotic inspiration nothing can sur-
pass "Scotts' Wae Hae Wi' Wallace
Bled"; for passion and sorrow what
can equal "Highland Mary"? The last
stanza is so touching:

"O pale, pale now those rosy lips
I aft ha' kissed so fondly,
And closed for aye those sparkling eyes
That shone on me sae kindly!
And moulder now in silent dust,
The heart that loved me dearly,
But still, within my bosom, burns
Shall live my Highland Mary."

Burns had his faults—for who is per-
fect? Let us cast the mantle of charity
over his shortcomings, and drop the tear
of pity on his early grave. He passed
away in darkness, but his name shall
shine in literature until the Anglo-
Saxon race and language shall be no
more.

Dr. Campbell was followed by Mr.
Helmcken, who said:

May it please Your Honor, Ladies
and Gentlemen and Children:—It
affords me very great gratification
and pride to be allowed to partici-
pate in the proceedings on this
memorable occasion—first as one of the
committee and as president of the St.
Andrew's & Caledonian Society—the
oldest Scotch society in this city—which
together with the Sir William Wallace
Society was instrumental in undertak-
ing the work of the erection of this
monument. It is my great pleasure to
thank His Honor for his graciousness
in consenting to honor the event with
his presence and unveiling the monu-
ment—the happy result of the combined
efforts of the Scotchmen of this city.
It is not without hope that as His
Honor had succeeded in demonstrating
how Robert Burns "intruded" his sweet
pathos in all minds, His Honor by
the same token might be induced to
spend the rest of his days with us. Now,
Mr. Mayor, the Scotchmen have com-
mitted a great trust to the keeping of
the corporation; and were hostile any
member of the corporation who should
prove recreant to the trust, and (point-
ing to the Highlanders in front) when
you mention this fact to the council at
the next meeting, you will please re-
mind the members of these stalwart
defenders who will always be ready to
defend in case of need. It is well
known that no race shows greater fond-
ness and is more attached to home than
the great Scotch people; and while not
yielding the palm alone to Robert Burns,
—as the speaker had as much reverent
respect for Sir Walter Scott—Robert
Burns had left his impress upon the
Scottish people by his writings, which
were valued the world over. He also
gloried in the fact that one of the
greatest men in the early days of the

colony was a Scotchman, and he, too,
had left his impress upon this country.
(Applause.) This heritage has been
handed down to us, and it is, especially
to the young, a lesson of great value,
and in seeing this monument they would
learn to cherish and respect the name
and memory of Scotia's greatest bard.
We all know with what enthusiasm we
read of that part of the History of Scot-
land covering the lives of Bruce and
Sir William Wallace, but I cannot add
anything to the touching and sweetly
 pathetic address of His Honor, nor to
the eloquent remarks of Rev. Dr. Camp-
bell, but in conclusion I would remind
my hearers that Scotchmen were ever
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the eloquent remarks of Rev. Dr. Camp-
bell, but in conclusion I would remind
my hearers that Scotchmen were ever
ready to do their duty by their Queen
and country; and we all read with
pride how in the South African war the
Highlanders never flinched when called.
The Dominion of Canada had sent her
tribute, to which the sons of the glori-
ous province of British Columbia had
gladly and cheerfully gone to assist in
fighting for the honor of the flag. Some
of ours had returned; others were
sleeping quietly in South Africa, absent
from home and friends, but leaving be-
hind, by their heroic conduct and be-
lieving in the touching and sweetly
 pathetic address of His Honor, nor to
the eloquent remarks of Rev. Dr. Camp-
bell, but in conclusion I would remind
my hearers that Scotchmen were ever
ready to do their duty by their

TIME EXTENDED

For the Great Clearing Sale to 10th. November to make room for Xmas Goods and Supply Our Customers.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits.....	\$5.00
" Top Skirts from \$1.50 up.....	
" Knitted Underskirts.....	35
" Satin Blouses, each.....	2.50
" Flannelette Wrapper.....	1.00
" " Blouses (velvet Collar), each.....	50
" " Night gown, full size.....	50
" " Drawers.....	15

Ladies' Kid Gloves from 50c. up.....	
" Woolen Vests.....	\$ 0.40
" Wool and Cotton vests, mixed.....	20
" Hose.....	15
" Umbrellas, steel rod.....	65
" Linen Handkerchiefs, per dozen.....	35
" Fur-lined Cape.....	11.00
" Felt Cape.....	2.00

Ladies' Fur Boas of every Description, from \$1.00 up.	
Dress Goods, all kinds from 20c. a yard up	
Silk, by the yard, from 25c a yard up.	
Boys' Overcoats.....	\$1.50
Men's Scotch Woolen underwear, per Suit....	90
Men's Umbrellas, steel rod, each.....	75
Men's Overshirts, Neckties, Socks, Gloves and Suspenders, at half price.	

A Novelty Given to Each Purchaser

We Can Supply all Your Needs From a Needle to a Gold Watch.

Don't Miss the Chance of Getting a Bargain.

Store Open till 9 P.M.

SYRIAN STORE, A. N. RAHY,

97 DOUGLAS STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

The Tacoma's Close Call

Steamship Victoria Passed Her In Very Close Proximity In Mid-Ocean.

Empress of Japan and Duke of Fife Sail for the Orient.

Steamer Victoria, which arrived yesterday morning from the Orient, had a narrow escape from coming into collision with her sister liner Tacoma in the Pacific, many hundred miles from land. It was on November 1 at 7:55 a.m., when five days out. The weather was stormy and foggy. The Victoria had the wind on her port quarter, and was steaming along at a 12-knot gait. Suddenly there was a cry of "Steamship ahead!" from the lookout, and the Chinese standing forward began to run aft. The liner was passing within six yards of the Tacoma. The Tacoma was holed to, for the fair wind of the Victoria was a head wind for her, and high seas made it unfavorable weather. The officers of the Victoria, who tell of passing the Tacoma under such unique circumstances, all say it was one of the closest shaves from a disastrous collision that they have seen.

The Yamaguchi Maru, of the N. Y. K. line, and one of the fleet which ran from the Orient to Victoria for that line until she was replaced by the Izumi Maru, did not escape so well as the two other steamers. According to advices brought by the Victoria, she ran down and sank the French transport Caravane in the inland sea of Japan, causing the loss of the transport and three lives, including that of the French commander. The collision occurred about midnight, when the watch was being changed. The collision occurred so suddenly that it is difficult to obtain satisfactory information as to how it happened, but one statement from the French crew is that the Yamaguchi Maru—now commanded and offered by Japanese—tried to pass on the wrong side. She struck the Caravane nearly amidships on the port side, almost cutting her in two. The commander, who appears to have been near the spot which the Yamaguchi Maru struck, was killed, and also the man at the wheel. Another seaman who was at the wheel managed to escape. A third man, a deck hand, was either killed or drowned, but there are no particulars as to how he met his death. The Caravane is stated to have remained afloat for 15 minutes after the collision. The men jumped for their lives. As all sailors in the French navy are taught to swim, they easily made their way to the Yamaguchi Maru, one man even managing to save his box. It is alleged that the Yamaguchi Maru made no attempt to lower any boats, although a gangway was lowered for the rescue of the swimming sailors.

The sailors on the Caravane had time to lower one of their boats before she sank. From another source it was learned that the commander met his death in returning to the sinking vessel after he had got on to the Yamaguchi Maru. A falling mast struck him a severe blow on the head, and he was thrown into the water. Search was made for him, but his body was not recovered, and there was no doubt but that he perished.

Among the passengers of the Victoria were H. J. Johns and wife, of Yokohama; Messrs. Ogden and Palmer, missionaries, bound to Philadelphia; Dr. Cooper, a lady medical missionary; and Miss Hamilton. There were 25 Chinese passengers. The steamer landed here 250 tons of general Chinese and Japanese merchandise. She encountered heavy weather after the third day out.

THE DIANA FOR ESQUIMAULT.
A Second-Class Cruiser Commissioned to Relieve the Leander Here.

H. M. S. Diana, a second-class cruiser, twin screw, 5,600 tons, 9,000 h.p., which has recently been re-fitted at Chatham to the extent of £2,500, has been commissioned to relieve H. M. S. Leander, on this station. The Leander is expected to reach home by the New Year. She will then re-fit, £20,000 having been appropriated for the work. Work on the Imperieuse is being pushed at the Chatham yards. The Condor has been docked at Chatham preparatory to her voyage to Esquimaunt. W. H. Franklin, assistant paymaster at the Sheerness gunnery school, has been appointed assistant paymaster in charge of the Condor.

THE EMPRESS SAILS.

Bonds Given For Claim of Owners of the Bark Abbey Palmer.

As stated yesterday, the Empress of Japan was libeled by the owners of the Lark Abbey Palmer through the legal representatives in this city. The owners of the bark claim \$35,000 damages as a result of the collision, and will endeavor to recover that sum in the Admiralty courts of this city. The C. P. R. put up the \$35,000 to cover the claim, and the steamer was not held. It is understood that they will make a counter claim for damages against the bark.

The work on the Empress was completed last night by the large gang of carpenters, iron workers and boiler makers who have been at work on the vessel since she came into the outer wharf on Wednesday at noon. The work was done by the Union Iron Works Co., and the speed and workmanlike manner in which they made the temporary repairs to the liner reflect much credit on them. The split plate was patched and well riveted, and the crumpled up and broken upper plates of the bulwarks were covered with heavy timbers, behind which was built a wall of cement. The repairs have been executed more for strength than for beauty, for they are to be torn away on the arrival of the steamer at Hong-kong for the permanent work.

The passengers all left the Dallas last night and returned on board the steamer, and early this morning she started on her voyage across the Pacific. The Duke of Fife got away last night. She took on board all her freight and went to Ladysmith to fill her bunkers with coal to re-ship to Oshana Br-G? with coal for the passage Eastward.

THE FRISCO STEAMERS.

Umatilla Brings Few Passengers From Golden Gate—Walla Walla Sails South.

Steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning with 92 passengers, a much smaller list than she has carried for some time. Seventeen departed here. The steamer landed an average amount of general cargo for Victoria merchants. The Walla Walla sailed for the Bay City last night. Her passengers from Victoria were: Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Langley, Mr. Sinclair and wife, Miss Babbington, J. Park, Mrs. Heintze and Mrs. McKenzie.

ALBION'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Was Six Hours on the Rocks Near Mouth of Skeena River.

The steamer Albion, which returned to Vancouver from northern British Columbia ports, spent six hours on the rocks near the mouth of the Skeena river. The tide was on the ebb when the steamer struck, and the vessel, after rising and falling for about two hours, finally settled down with a bad list to starboard. The waves were constantly breaking over her, and twenty tons of coal was jettisoned, the water tanks emptied and the ship lightened in every possible way. The Albion got off the rocks at flood tide and made Vancouver all right with pumps working.

LUMBER AND COAL CARRIERS.

Rufus E. Wood Ready For Sea—Coal Vessels Expected to Load.

The bark Rufus E. Wood, Capt. McLeod, is loaded at Chemainus and ready to proceed to sea on her voyage to Adelaide, Australia. The J. B. Brown, now loading lumber at Chemainus, will be ready about the end of the week. There are several lumber carriers expected for that port shortly. Coal carriers are also looked for. The St. Mary's Bar is fully loaded with coal for the navy, and some light vessels are looked for to arrive to load coal at Ladysmith and Comox for Honolulu and other ports. The Carleton is looked for daily from Honolulu in the Roads, and the Challenger is expected to arrive at Ladysmith. The ship Charmer arrived there yesterday, and the J. D. Peters passed up yesterday in tow of the Lorne, to load coal at Comox. The Carleton, now in-bound, will, it is understood, go on the marine ship at Esquimaunt.

FOUND THE CHAIN.

Steamer Maude Finds Long Chain and Anchor Lost During the Recent Storm.

The steamer Maude went out yesterday morning into the Royal Roads, under charter to J. McHardy, the local diver, and daggled for the chain and anchor lost during the recent southeaster by the salmon ship Niad, now loading cargo at the outer wharf. The Maude found and saved the anchor and 135 fathoms of chain.

MARINE NOTES.

The telegraph wire to Carmanah was up yesterday, after having been down, it is said, for no less than 24 days. Messages reporting steamers had to be sent via Cape Beale and Alberni to Victoria.

LITTLE ROWLAND'S LESSONS IN WAR.

Wanted my pa he says I musn't never hit A boy that's bigger'n me. Cause it Ain't right, you see.

So, when I went to school one day And got a playin' marbles with A little boy named Charley Smith, And winned all his away I hit up with him his might And hit me right Square on the eye And made me cry— And then, the other day, When Willie James Snuck up and took my knife away, And called me names, And sed I'd never get it back, I up and I give him a crack On the mouth—with all my might! 'Cause he ain't bigger'n me, You see, But his pa never told him not To hit little boys 'n him, I 'spose, And so first thing I knew I got Struck on the nose! At first I thought I fell 'Way down a deep, deep well, Or tumbled from a roof somewhere— Higher'n enny in this here town— And waser 'round down. Down through the air, And it was twenty hundred million times more worsen' when That little Smith boy he Hit me, and then, At last, I got awake agen And the blood was runnin' down all over me And I couldn't hardly breathe no see, Nor ennythin! And then I wished I'd die So they'd put him in jail, and my Pa he'd be sorry 'cause he told Me that about not fightin' boys as old As me! And ma she cried 'When I went home, and drew Me close up to her side— And I cried, too!

And then the other day When me And Eldy Spriggs were fire department he Wouldn't let go. He's the horse'n I Was drivin', so First thing you know We go to fightin'! Me! He wasn't strong at all, And he's bigger'n me, too! And I hit Him on the cheek'n made him ball. And when we were through I wasn't hurt a bit! Boys' pas might know a lot About most things, but I Can't seem to see Just why It was that my pa he Told me not Hit little boys'n me! I guess he never fought With bigger boys'n him before He got Growned up—n I won't enny more! 'Cause when you hit a little one He runs and bawls, too— And hittin' others ain't no fun When they hit harder'n you! —S. E. Kiser.

Finance and Commerce

TORONTO STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The closing quotations to-day were as follows:			
Athabasca.....	3.50	3.50	
B. C. Gold Fields.....	13	10	2 1/2
Black Trail.....	13	10	2 1/2
Brandon and Golden Crown.....	9	5 1/2	
Butte and Boston.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Canadian P. F. S.....	73	69	
Cariboo McKinnay.....	1.45	1.25	
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	1.40	1.40	
Centre Star.....	40.50	44.00	
Crow's Nest Pass Coal.....	5	3	
California.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Deer Trail Coal.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Evening Star.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Golden Star.....	3 1/2	2 1/2	
Giant.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Hammond Reef.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Iron Mask.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Jim Blair.....	5 1/2	4	
King.....	45	35	
Knob Hill.....	9	7 1/2	
Lone Pine-Surprise Coal.....	3	3	
Monte Christo Coal.....	3	3	
Montreal Gold Fields.....	7	5	
Montreal and London.....	8 1/2	6 1/2	
Morning Glory.....	5	5	
Noble Five.....	5	5	
North Star.....	9 1/2	8 1/2	
Novelty.....	70	35	
Old Ironsides.....	14 1/2	10	
Oliver.....	81	70	
Payne.....	23	23	
Princess Maude.....	60	55	
Rambler Cariboo Coal.....	9	4	
Republic.....	34	31 1/2	
Sicuan Sovereign.....	1.00	1.02	
Waterloo.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	
White Bear.....	3	3	
Winnipeg.....	3	2 1/2	

SALES.

Golden Star—1,000 at 2 1/2.
Hammond Reef—2,500 at 2 1/2.
Lone Pine—5,000, 2,500, 2,500 at 3 1/2.
Canadian P. F. S.—3,250 at 7 1/2; 1,000 at 7 1/2.
Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co.)

New York, Nov. 10.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange to-day:				
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December.....	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 3/4
Corn.....	42 3/4	43 1/4	42 3/4	43 1/4

New York, Nov. 10.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:				
Am. Sugar.....	131 1/4	131 1/4	129 3/4	129 3/4
Am. Pub. Co.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
P. G. Chicago.....	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
C. M. & St. P.....	122	122	121 1/2	122
C. R. & Q.....	133 1/4	133 1/4	131 1/4	133 1/4
M. S. R.....	108	108 1/4	107 3/4	107 3/4
C. R. I. & P.....	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
B. R. T.....	69 1/4	69 1/4	68 3/4	68 3/4
A. & S. P. pfld.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
S. P. com.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
A. S. & W. com.....	45	45 1/4	44 3/4	45
B. & O.....	80 1/4	80 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4
L. & N.....	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
U. P. com.....	68 1/4	68 1/4	67 3/4	67 3/4
Con. Tob.....	33 1/4	34	33 1/4	34
Fed. Steel.....	48 1/4	49	48 1/4	48 1/4
N. P. com.....	62 1/4	63	62 1/4	62 1/4
N. P. pfld.....	74 1/4	75	74 1/4	74 1/4
T. C. & I.....	66 1/4	67 1/2	66 1/4	67 1/2
A. & S. F. com.....	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4

NO LEVITY.

From Forest and Stream.

Jack met with better luck than the rest of us. He is one of the few men I know who can successfully manage a fly. I always make a botch of casting a fly. Jack was bemoaning the loss of two big trout. "They were large ones," he said, sighing deeply. "Great big lunkers. They would have gone over two pounds apiece I am sure. I almost had 'em on the bank too. I'll never get over it, and I'll always be wondering just how much they did weigh." "Makes me think of an experience of mine this summer," said the Doctor. "I was driving through the country, and missed my way, and before I knew it night came on, and with it a thunder shower. I was forced to take refuge in the first house I came to. In response to my loud halloo, a man appeared from the house, and came leisurely towards me. He was well on in years, but seemed quite active notwithstanding. "From the expression on his face I judged him to be of a stern and melancholy disposition. He wore a grey bunch of whiskers just like a paint brush, on his chin, which was constantly in motion. Whether the motion was caused from the use of tobacco or from the habit of whispering to himself I could not tell, as he did both incessantly. "I should like to put up here for the night, if possible," I said, "may I?" He looked me over carefully, including the horse and buggy, and everything else in the inspection. "Yep," said he, and vouchsafed not another word, but opened the gate and I drove up to the barn. He unharnessed my horse for me in silence, and led him to a stall and backed my buggy under a shed to shelter it from the storm, and then conducted me to the house, still maintaining the impressive silence.

After supper I tried to make conversation, but my efforts were of no avail. There were only himself and his wife present, and they were sphinxes. All at once, when I was beginning to despair, he picked up his chair and slowly crossed the room and planted it very deliberately alongside of mine and sat down. I smiled encouragingly, but he never once looked up and his wife kept right on with her knitting. "I ain't committed a sin for seven long years," he remarked, in slow passionless tones, and then paused long enough for the unusual assertion to sink deep into my brain. "For seven long years," he repeated, as though he would clinch the argument. "About eight years ago I committed two little ones."

It was so unexpected that I spoiled everything and blurted out a loud "Ha! ha!" "We don't 'low no levity 'round here," the old woman remarked, without lifting her eyes from her work. The old man picked up his chair and returned to his former place beside his wife. "I felt myself in disgrace, and sneaked off to bed, but he was a stone wall for silence. Haven't been truly happy since. I am always wondering what those two little ones could have been. Your two trout made me think of it," he concluded, turning to Jack.

I am sorry the Doctor told that story because I have been wondering every since.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO.

Stock Brokers and Commission Agents.

TO THE PUBLIC:—We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS, to place orders on the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges for Canadian or American Railway and Industrial Stocks, and for Wheat, Corn or Pork either for delivery or on margins. We operate over leased wires through Messrs. Downing, Hopkins & Co., of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. E. Lobdell & Co., New York Stock Exchange. You are invited to our offices, 44 Fort Street, and 10 Broad Street, where continuous telegraphic quotations on the leading stocks and from the New York Grain Market are to be seen. Quotations received between 7 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

SAVOY THEATRE

Week of Nov. 12th.

The Greatest and Grandest Aggregation of Talent Ever Presented in this City.

Mme. Schell,
AND HER PERFORMING LIONS.

Prof. Del Adelphia,
THE COWBOY MAGICIAN

20-OTHER NOVELTY FEATURES-20

CARD

For the Benefit of those who cannot witness this mammoth organization the management will present the show in its entirety at

A.O.U.W. HALL
SATURDAY, NOV. 17th, 2 P.M.
PATRONIZE THE HOME SHOW.

W. C. T. U.

Cowper, writing at the age of 58, says of his mother: "She died when I had completed my sixth year, yet I remember her well. I remember, too, a multitude of maternal tendernesses which I received from her, and which have endeared her memory to me beyond expression." For 52 years the over-sensitive poet had come on his earthly pilgrimage, since the little boy of 6 last saw his mother's face. He could understand very little at that age, and very few people learn till they find it by experience that in this world a human being never can have more than one mother. Yet we can think of the poor little man, finding daily that no one cared for him now as he used to be cared for; finding that the kindest face he could remember was now seen no more, and doubtless there was a vague, overwhelming sorrow at his heart, till his mother's picture sent him by a relative touched the fount of feeling and inspired the words we all know. Strange; there is no precious possession we have which wears out so fast as the remembrance of those who are gone. Nobody likes the idea of being quite forgotten; yet sensible people have to make up their minds to it. The early training is never forgotten, and even in old age it will return. Let us not make light of sin to laugh at those who indulge in drink, to the hurt of themselves and others, or make light of quoting Scriptures in an irreverent manner. Remember the pictures of those who have taught you better, and let their good words come to your memory, while we have often to grieve that our best feelings and impulses die away so fast. Think how the Apostles everywhere, through all their after years, would have recalled to them, when needful, all things that the Saviour had said to them, and how He said those things, and how He looked as He said them.—Com.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The revenue of the Dominion for the quarter ending Oct. 31 is \$17,320,353, an increase of \$1,328,572 over the same period last year. The expenditure of \$10,148,224, an increase of a million dollars. Capital expenditure has increased \$1,874,000. Deducting ordinary and capital expenditure, a surplus of \$5,306,170 remains for the present quarter.

R. G. Dun, head of the great commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co., died yesterday in New York.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, Nov. 10.—The output for the week ending to-night is 6,750 tons, and the total for the year is better than that for all of 1899 by 300 tons. This leaves seven weeks and two days to the end of the year, with an output of between 30,000 and 50,000 tons over that of 1899.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.

Limited Liability,

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

PERGIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid at any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year \$8 00
Six months 4 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year \$1 75
Six months 75
Three months 40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

The people of Victoria must take up the question of railway extension to the north end of Vancouver Island very earnestly, for it is likely to encounter some opposition from people resident here. The Colonist has been surprised to learn that certain persons, who take a more or less active interest in public matters, are inclined to antagonize the project, because of some fancied injury that will be done to this city. We have good reason to think that the Dominion government regards the project very favorably, especially if it is to form a part of a through line of communication between Central and Northern British Columbia and the Yukon, on the one hand, and Victoria and Vancouver on the other. Yet, strange to say, it is this latter phase of the scheme which has given rise to the hostility referred to. The idea that traffic to and from the North shall be carried by express trains the whole length of Vancouver Island is repugnant to them. They see in such a state of things a blow at what they are pleased to call the commercial supremacy of this city. There is a lot of ineffectual poppycock promulgated in regard to this alleged commercial supremacy of this city. Just now Victoria has the bulk of the Northern business, but if any one is foolish enough to suppose that the rest of the world is going to stand by and let her keep it without a struggle, or that there is any chance of keeping it unless we have the best possible transportation facilities, he is hugging a delusion to his breast. There is only one way to keep supreme in anything, and that is to be able to do it a little better than any one else. That is how Victoria ought to get herself placed in the matter of Northern transportation, and a railway to the north end of the Island will do it.

We have a special reason for thinking that the people of Victoria should show themselves to be thoroughly in earnest in the matter of this railway. The E. & N. railway is very largely owned by the Premier of the province. The Premier is pledged to a policy of railway construction. This railway ought to form a part of any such policy. There are reasons, however, why the Premier might hesitate about asking the house to grant aid to a railway which will undoubtedly materially enhance the value of his property, although the benefit to the people at large would far transcend any advantage the projected line would be to him. Nevertheless, any scheme of railway development, which does not embrace assistance in some form to this project, will be incomplete and highly unsatisfactory to the people of Vancouver Island. The initiative must come from the public, and it should be a forceful initiative. We know that, while Mr. Dunsmuir may by and by build the line to the north end of the Island, if no one else does, he is not particularly desirous of doing so. His other business occupies his full attention. He has repeatedly expressed his readiness to transfer all his franchises to other people and give them every assistance in his power to secure government aid from Ottawa, but naturally, and most people will think, much to his credit, he has not volunteered to use his influence as Premier to get aid from the province. This very laudable attitude on his part must not be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of so desirable a project. Mr. Dunsmuir will not propose, of his own accord, a subsidy to a line from the northern limit of the E. & N. grant to Hardy Bay. It would be unreasonable to expect him to. But the people want that very thing, and they must assert themselves so that the legislature will grant the aid in spite of Mr. Dunsmuir's very reasonable and easily understood position. Time is slipping around and there is none to be wasted in this matter.

A POET OF HUMANITY.

Unto all men God gives a message to their fellows. Most of us deliver it only in our family circle or to the narrow limits of the community which we call home. Others speak to the nation; a few have a message for the world. The message of

some is soon forgotten, for its purpose is only temporary. Those of others live through the ages, ringing out with clearer tones as the centuries pass. When the great chorus sang at the Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1876, those who were near heard a great volume of sound, out of which it was impossible to distinguish one voice above the others; but as they moved away first one tone after another was lost, until only the clear note of the great prima donna could be heard. So it is with the messages which the Creator commands us to speak. Contemporary audiences may not be able to distinguish the master tone, but when years have passed it rings out clear enough. The message may be delivered in different ways. It may be through the hammer and chisel, beneath the strokes of which the cold marble becomes endowed with life. Think of the mysterious power which guided the chisel of a Phidias, so that the message of his work has endured for centuries. It may be through the brush of the artist. What was it that Titian placed upon the canvas, which neither you nor any one else to-day can find in the color box? It may be through music, as Handel told us in his "Dead March," of the sadness of death and the matchless joy of the resurrection. It may be through the pen, as all the poets of humanity have spoken, and among them none with a firmer or truer speech than Robert Burns. Burns is in a class by himself. He is the greatest of his kind, because he is the only one. As Shakespeare was the poet of the mind, standing alone and unapproachable, aving us with his splendor and grandeur, like some mighty mountain peak, capped with its eternal snow, so Burns stands apart from all others, like the evening star, whose beams defy the colors of the fading sunset.

Burns found his message in his own heart, and gave it to the hearts of others. His poems reflect his inmost soul, now gay, now grave, now bright, now sombre, as changeable as summer clouds at evening. He tells "Bonny Peggy Alison":

"I'll care and fear, when thou art near,
I ever may defy them, O!
Young kings upon their hansom throne
Are not so blest as I am, O!"

The anguish of his heart and his trust in God are expressed in such poems as "Winter," or in those prayers, which are worthy of a place beside the writings of the great Psalmist:

"But if I must afflicted be,
To suit some wise design;
Then man my soul with firm resolve
To bear and not repine."

is the concluding stanza of one of these. In John Barleycorn we have a vein of subtle humor, which makes us wonder why any one should have thought a surgical operation necessary to get a joke into the heads of certain estimable people. The wisdom of Burns, and every true poet is wise, appears in all manner of unexpected places.

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us"
was written on a rather ignoble subject, but it, like some of the words which Shakespeare put into the mouths of the greatest men of the world on the greatest occasions, will live as long as the language, and this is because it expresses a thought half-formed in most minds. Like a true poet, he was also a true democrat. He not only told us that "a name is but the guinea stamp," but he said:

"But while we sing 'God save the King,'
We'll ne'er forget the people."

Like a true Scotchman, he gloried in the men who "wi' Wallace bled," but like a loyal Briton, when invasion threatened, he asked:

"Does haughty Gaul invasion threaten!
Then let the lions beware, Sir:
There's wooden walls upon their seas,
And Volunteers on shore, Sir."

The Nith shall run to Corsica,
And Criffel sink in Solway,
E'er we permit a foreign foe
On British ground to rally."

But why go on? His poems are an inexhaustible mine, for when you have found all the diamonds in it, each gem will take on a hundred hues from the light in which it is regarded. We might ride with doughty Tam "by Alloway's aid, haunted kirk," or join with the bard in larks

"Upon that night, when fairies light
On Cassilis Down's lance,"
as he calls Hallowe'en, or weep with him beside the grave of Highland Mary, he is always the poet of humanity, speaking from his heart to the hearts of millions for more than a century past and for centuries yet to come.

A MEMORIAL.

When speaking at the unveiling of the Burns memorial, Mr. Helmcken took occasion to say that the time has come when we must think of a fitting memorial to the brave Victoria boys who sleep in South Africa. This is very true, but we want the memorial to do more than that. We want it to be a perpetual reminder to the people of the men, who were the first Canadians to go across the seas to fight the battles of their Queen. The historical significance of the despatch of the Canadian contingents must not be lost sight of, nor ought the names of the British Columbia boys to lack a permanent record. The memorial ought to contain the name of every British Columbian who went to the front. Mr. Helmcken will undoubtedly second this suggestion.

It is very timely to take this matter up. Our boys have not quite done their work, for some of them are yet in the field; but the memorial ought to be ready to be unveiled on May 24th of next year. If this is to be the case, there is little time to lose, and His Worship the Mayor will perhaps think it advisable to invite the citizens to meet him some evening soon in the City Hall to talk the matter over.

If you are nervous of dyspeptic, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one makes you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

"THE WORLD DO MOVE."

Whether it was fear lest the noble Siwash might be called upon to resume his functions of mail-carrier or not, the Post Office Department has yielded, and the offer of the Alaska Steamship Company to carry a mail to Seattle has been accepted, so that, beginning tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, a mail will be sent to Seattle by the steamer Rosalie, daily, Saturday excepted. We draw attention to the fact that this has been accomplished. The moral seems to be: "If you haven't what you want, kick for it."

R. G. Dun is dead. We wonder what his rating will be where he has gone.

The Times is quite mistaken. The Colonist did not circulate any circulars during the election campaign.

A vessel is loading lumber at Chemainus for Delagoa Bay, and another is taking on cargo for Capetown. The lumber is for use in the mines of South Africa, which indicates that the mine-owners think the war to be over.

"Inquirer" asks for information which it would take a long time to compile accurately. We will see what can be done, but do not promise to undertake the task, because we would not care to give him any figures that are not accurate.

Where's that military genius who said that the Canadian militia would have to be drilled for a couple of years before they were fit to fight alongside British regulars? We would like to confront him with the opinions of the Suffolks and the Shropshires.

The Times says that the Conservatives are in a bad way. If half the good things which the Times predicts come to pass, the Conservatives ought to be in a very good way, for they will be relieved of all anxiety, as well to their own future as to that of Canada. The Conservative party may not look quite as pretty as it did, but it knows more.

A commercial traveller said yesterday that he had spent three months on the road between New York and Victoria, and that the people here were the best dressed he had seen. Did you happen to be out yesterday, fair madame, or you, good sir, for he said he meant men as well as women?

"The Outlook" is the name of a new fortnightly publication issued by Mr. F. Finch-Smiles. It has a variety of reading matter, and if Mr. Smiles can keep it cosmopolitan in its tone, it ought to be a very acceptable addition to British Columbia's periodicals. The danger about publications of this nature is that they are apt to fall into a rut. We advise the editor to seek for popularity among the many rather than the few. The initial number gives promise of success.

And now the gilded youth will wear glasses. H. R. H. has taken to them. He set the example of full whiskers, then of a closely trimmed beard, and now he starts a new fashion. A London society paper says he is remarkable for his punctuality. We wish the people of Victoria would follow his lead in this respect, for of all the places in the world for people to arrive late, this is easily the worst.

President Cushing, of the Port Angeles Eastern railway, has been in the city for several days. He returns to-day to Port Angeles to meet Mr. Bogue, C.E., the New York railway expert sent out by the New York capitalists for the purpose of inspecting the route. Mr. Bogue completed his inspection yesterday, and Mr. Cushing confidently expects a very favorable report. This will ensure the early beginning of construction work on the railway.

A VICTORIA WRITER.

From Daily Alaskan.
One of the best descriptions of the North yet published appeared in the Victoria Colonist of October 14th. It was from the pen of Miss N. de Bertrand Lugin, the accomplished daughter of the editor of the Colonist. Miss Lugin appropriately styles her article "A Pen Picture of the Yukon," but it is more, it is not only a charming picture of the Yukon, but a vivid and true picture of an appreciative woman's trip from Skagway to Dawson and return, with many side lights on Northern conditions.

Though the visit of Miss Lugin's visit to the North was not long, she noticed that peculiar fascination, which seems to prevent one who has once lived in Alaska to be content to live anywhere else. She says:

"Many people will talk with you about their life in the North, especially the writers, there, and all of them have tales to tell of hardship and privation, of suffering and even death. Yet, after their stories are done, they sit quietly thinking a little while, thinking over what has been, what is now, and what may come, they will tell you quietly, that in spite of everything, they are happier when they are in that country, than in the great cold world, than if they were out among friends, with civilization, a warmer climate, and all the comforts that go with it. They don't tell you the reason, but they know it is true."

"We like to come out," they will say, "but we hunger to get back, and are restless and unsatisfied until we do."
And that it is not at all certain that the charming writer is proof against the influence of the ice queen of the Northland is evidenced from her final beautiful picture. She pays this glowing tribute to the country we all love to call our own:

"The beautiful Northern country is like a great unbroken land, wild and grandly peaceful, with the peace that comes from nature, while she has been left to work her own sweet will undisturbed for centuries. It is beautiful in the spring when the lakes and rivers are high, and the mountain attracts rush madly and slowly down the hillsides, and the first birds sing, while the soft pale green lights are over all, and the air is full with the promise of still lovelier days. It is beautiful in the summer with a fine fall of leaves, and the sun looks down from a gleaming height and hills of molten whiteness, and then the shadows gather and a softness covers all the sky, save where the late positions for the Northern Lights gleam, in a beautiful stream, for it is all nature, and nature is God."

C.C. Russell

Masonic Buildings, Douglas Street.

BLACK SATIN.

100 YARDS SPECIAL BLACK SATIN 35 cents.

SILKS.

CHINA SILKS 15c. a yard.
LAHORE SILKS 25c. a yard.
CHICK SILKS 50c. a yard.
BROCADED SILKS 65c. a yard.

SATEENS.

27 INCH SATEENS, ALL COLORS AND SHADES 15c. a yard.

VELVETEENS.

24 INCH STANLEY AND SOCIETY VELVETEEN, IN CREAM, PINK, SKY BLUE, AND ALL COLORS AND SHADES, CORDED OR PLAIN 50c. a yard.

LADIES' AND MISSES' JACKETS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FEATHER AND FUR BOAS.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
CHILDREN'S WINTER DRESSES.
LADIES' FASHIONABLE WATERPROOFS REDUCED TO \$3.75 EACH
WOOLS, WOOLS, WOOLS.
BERLINS, BEEHIVES AND SCOTCH ALLOA YARNS.

ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT.

The Search After Something That Will Exactly Imitate Nature.

The London Electrician abstracts a paper read before the British association on "The Production of an artificial light of the same character as daylight." The need of an artificial light which should so closely resemble daylight as to show colors in their true relationship has long been felt by workers in colors. The peculiar character of daylight is due essentially to the modification produced by the atmosphere in the light from the sun. As the electric arc light is nearest daylight in character, they have attempted to imitate by direct absorption the effect produced by scattering in the atmosphere.

The light of an arc light consists of two distinct parts: The light from the glowing carbons, and the light of the arc itself characterized by its richness in violet rays. In lamps of the enclosed arc type the length of the arc is increased, and consequently such lamps give a light richer in violet rays. Although arc lamps vary somewhat in the proportion of violet light, they all agree in being richer than daylight in the amount of red, orange, and yellow rays, compared with the amount of green and blue. Owing to the peculiar transparency of colors to red light, it is of primary importance that the proportion of red light should be carefully adjusted. Small variations in the amount of violet light are of minor importance. The required absorption of the less refrangible rays can be effected by means of blue eupric salts. A solution of copper sulphate shows strong absorption at the extreme red of the spectrum, the absorption extending with diminishing intensity into the green. For practical purposes the light from the arc is modified by passage through pale blue glass covered by means of copper. This colored glass may conveniently take the form of a globe replacing the ordinary globe of the arc light.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS.

I guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when my new vegetable medicine is taken as directed all desire for liquor will be removed in from one to three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks; the drug habit being cured almost as rapidly. My medicine can be taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results, normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, with health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed, addressed Mr. J. G. Dixon, 81 Wilkes street, Toronto, Ont.

"I understand that a stump orator's private car is to be attached to this train."

"Don't worry, Sir. You will not be disturbed. We have arranged to remove the rear platform just as soon as the train starts."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

With army officers Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a very popular drink.

"One hundred two's?" said the post office clerk. "Yes, ma'am."
"And charge that to Mr. Newlywed, No. 41."
"Sorry, ma'am," interrupted the clerk, "but we can't do that."
"You can't?" the young bride exclaimed indignantly. "My husband's credit is good everywhere, and, besides, we always get our letters from you."—Philadelphia Press.

Three-Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if it is in mines you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

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PATTERNS, ETC.,
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DYNAMO OILS of the finest quality. Prices and quality right.

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We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., St. C., Chicago, Ill.

Fall Blouses and Wrappers

Just Arrived.

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Associate of the

Royal College of Music
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Winner of the Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen Scholarship in 1892.

Certified pupil of Ernest Pauer, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany and of Sir Walter Parratt, Chagel Master to the Queen, and other eminent masters. Miss Russell will receive pupils for Pianoforte, Harmonium and Counterpoint.

Finger Gymnastics and the Virgil Clavier method taught if desired.

Engagements made for concerts, recitals, at homes, etc.

Studio at Room 12, Balmoral Hotel.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

Haverley's Mastodon Minstrels.

With the Recognized King of the Universe, GEORGE ("Waltz Me Again") WILSON, and CHARLES HANDS-COMB, the famous Canadian Lyric Tenor.

Hear the Celebrated Haverley Choir. The Grandest Organization in the World. PARADE AT 3 P. M.

Prices: \$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

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FIVE NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE COMMENCING.

Monday November 12th

JULES-GRAU'S OPERA CO.

At People's Prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Presenting the Greatest Operas Ever Seen in Victoria.

MONDAY "ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE."
WEDNESDAY "EL CAPITAN."
THURSDAY-GRAU'S DOUBLE BILL
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" and "IL M. S. PINAFORE"

FRIDAY "LITTLE TYPHOON."
SATURDAY "PATIENCE."

ALL SCENIC PRODUCTIONS.
GRAU'S OWN ORCHESTRA.

Sale of seats opens at Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

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Ours Are the Best.

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Durable Fit

When a garment, say a light Overcoat, doesn't fit, most of the weight hangs upon one particular part, puts that part out of shape any way, maybe wears it out; that is not a durable fit.

SO BE SURE OF THE FIT.

Our Short Top-Coats, made of Covert cloths, Whipcords and Tweeds, newest shades and weaves, are made to rest gently and snugly upon chest, shoulders and back, thoroughly well tailored and finished.

OVERCOATS—Prices: \$12, 15, 18, 20.

Buying now saves you the inconvenience of being a hurry for a Top-Coat on a chilly day.

SUITS—\$12, 15, 18, 20.

TROUSERS—\$3, 4, 5, 6.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

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A Timely Warning.
WHEN TO BUY—When the stock is complete.
WHERE TO BUY—Where you always get satisfaction.
Our stock is complete; the biggest in the city. If you want anything in clothing we can satisfy you, no matter how big or how small your want. Suits for Men, Youths and Boys. Overcoats. Rain Coats. Umbrellas. at right prices.

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J. P. BURGESS.

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HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, JUST ARRIVED.

10 cases rare Lilies from Japan, including Auratum, Monstrous Bulbs, Kratzeri, Speculum Rubrum, Melpomene, Single and Double Tiger Lilies and many others. VENTAVISH NURSERY, E. A. Wallace.

THREE REMARKABLE DAYS!

Remain. 542 Pairs of Sample Boots to be sold

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Every pair must be sold to make room for new goods daily arriving, and because these special pairs are strictly Sample Boots and therefore not desirable for regular stock. Read on:

Rubbers.

None But First Grade.

Men's Plain Overs	50c
Men's Storm Cut Overs	75c
Boys' Plain Overs	45c
Youths' Plain Overs	40c
Women's Storm Overs	40c
Misses' Storm Overs	35c
Men's Hip Boots	\$4.45
Men's Short Boots	2.60

The above rubber items are made expressly for us by the Berlin Rubber Mfg. Co., and are warranted to us by the makers.

**The Best Shoes
on earth at \$3.50
a pair!**

Sundries.

Infants' Soft Sole Boots in Red, Tan and Black	10c
Polish in Black and Tan	20c
Cork Insoles	5c
Laces Free with Shoes, or 3 pair for	5c

BOYS' BOOTS.

Buff Boots in Lace, sizes 11 to 5	95c
Calf Boots in Lace, Heavy Soles, all sizes	1.40
Heavy Grain School Boots, all sizes	1.05

HOUSE SLIPPERS.

Men's \$2.00 kind	1.40
Men's \$1.50 kind	1.10
Ladies' "Old Comfort"	
Ladies' 1 Strap Dongola	75c
Ladies' 1 Strap Vici	95c
Ladies' 2 Strap Vici	1.40
Ladies' 2 Strap Vici (high heels)	1.95

Felt Shoes

Ladies' Felt Julietto, fur trimmed, in Black and Brown	\$1.10
Same as above, in Red	1.15
Ladies' Felt Romeos, in Black only	1.00
Ladies' Felt Slippers, in Black, Brown and Colors, Flexible Soles	90c
Misses' Felt Julietto, Fur Trimmed, in colors	75c
Children's Felt Julietto, same as above	55c

The Felt Stock is surpassed by none. The materials used are the best, and the prices you'll admit are more than fair. Buy them now. Later they'll cost more.

Ladies' Shoes.

Low Cut.

In Black and Brown, Soft Upper and Flexible Soles	65c
Ladies' Low Shoes, in \$2.00 and \$2.25 grades, Black and Colors	75c
Ladies' Dongola Shoes, Patent Leather Trimmed, New Toes	95c
Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, in three different shapes	\$1.20
Ladies' Black Box Calf Shoes, in Goodyear Welted Soles	1.25

The "Shoes" mentioned above are the "Oxford" styles.

Ladies' Boots.

Sample Boots, in Black and Colors, in sizes 3, 3½, 4½, 6 and 7	95c
Ladies' Boots in Lace and Button, Goodyear Welted and Machine Sewed	\$1.20

Ladies' Boots.

Sample Boots in Black and Colors, in sizes 3, 3½, 4½, 6 and 7's	95c
Ladies' Boots in Button, medium soles, patent or kid tips	1.35
Same as above in Lace	1.40
Ladies' Fine Lace Boots	1.70
Ladies' Box Calf and Vici Kid Boots, Lace and Button	1.95
Heavy Goodyear Welted and Turn Soles, all new toe shapes	1.95

Men's Boots.

Men's Heavy Working Boots	1.70
Men's Light Working Boots	1.50
Men's Box Calf Laced Boots	1.95
Men's Vici Kid Boots	1.95

Every Shoe is new and Distinct in Style.

Recollect!

In choosing your trading place, that we give a positive guarantee that eliminates all risk. If you don't like what you get, bring it back and get your money.



Good Shoes Cheap.

We are after those who have not yet tried our shoes. Those who have already bought need no urging to call again.

THE HIGHEST PRICED BOOT WE SELL \$3.50.

Rebellion in South China

Advices of Fighting in the South Received by the Steamer Victoria.

A Bloody Battle Between the Chinese Troops and Boxers.

Advices were received by the steamer Victoria, which arrived yesterday morning of the existence of a serious rebellion in Southern China. The centre of the outbreak is in Kwangsi and the rebels there have been joined by large numbers from Yunnan and Kweichow. Marshall Su, the Imperial commander in chief, has called for reinforcements to make war against the rebels as he considers the rebellion is swelling to such an extent that it bids fair to be more formidable than the Taping rebellion of the fifteenth. He insists on having 100,000 well armed men for the task of putting down the rebellion.

A force of infantry and artillery have been depended upon by the British to protect the Kowloon frontier, and the British force came into conflict with the Triads on the 20th ult. The torpedo destroyer Handy was about to land troops and supplies when the rebels were seen advancing on Sam-chung. The Handy threw a lyddite shell among them, killing forty, and routing them.

A battle took place near Kuangning between the rebels and Chinese troops. The rebels were advancing on the town and the Imperial forces who had been awaiting them met them on the bank of the North river. The Imperial troops were defeated with great loss and Kuangning fell into the hands of the rebels. At Shawan, later, the Imperial troops were again defeated by the Triads, who were led on this occasion by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

A Nonchang correspondent writes: "Building forts, putting in mines, enlisting and drilling troops, is the general order of the day. The city that successfully withstood a siege of six years by the Taping rebels is preparing, if necessary, to withstand an invasion by foreign troops. Experiments have been tried in the explosion of mines. A local genius had invented a mine that he claims will completely annihilate the foreign troops. A mine was laid in the river, a large junk was anchored over it, and in the presence of the governor and other officials the mine was exploded,

blowing the junk into fragments, and in every way proving itself to be a grand success. Two land mines were also exploded, the first proving a failure, while the second did ugly work, and would have created havoc had it exploded in the midst of a company of troops."

The following detailed account was received by the Victoria of a battle between Chinese and Boxers near Tsangchou, Shantung. The Boxers, ending in the utter defeat of the Boxers. The advice states that General Mei, commanding Governor Yuan Shihkai's troops at Tsangchou, and engaged in keeping the Northern Boxers from entering Shantung, has had no fewer than fourteen battles with the enemy since the beginning of September, during which the fights occurred in the vicinity of Tsangchou, which is still held in force by Governor Yuan's troops, who have hitherto succeeded very well in preventing the en-

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Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

trance of all Boxers who have tried to fight a way into the province of Shantung. On the 9th instant, however, the chief Boxer leader, a Tien Tsin man named Chen concentrated his forces, numbering 5,000 men, and joining them to the Shantung Boxers on the early morning of that day marched against General Mei's troops and offered battle in the plains below the city of Tsangchou. The Boxers combined numbered over 12,000, while General Mei's forces only numbered 8,000 of all arms. But the challenge was accepted, and General Mei, after leaving a little over 2,000 men to hold the city and placing 1,500 men with artillery on the rising ground outside the city walls to cover his retreat should he be outnumbered by the enemy, marched out with nearly 4,000 to attack the enemy. The battle raged from 8 o'clock in the morning to dusk, just before which, seeing that the right wing of the Boxers, who were strongly posted in the villages and dikes and forced the troops to attack them in the open, were suffering severely from a battery posted near by, and had begun to waver, General Mei sent 1,500 covering troops to attack them on the flank. The Boxers did not wait for these fresh troops, but were soon seen streaming to the northwest of the town into the marshes. This was the signal for a general advance and pursuit by the troops. The covering troops then made a detour and stopped the Boxers from getting into the marshes, while the pursuing troops, coming up the enemy were cut down almost to a man. This right wing happened to be entirely composed of Tien Tsin Boxers under Chen, who was captured. This man, with some 30 desperados, refused to retreat when he saw the battle was lost, but held his ground in a strongly entrenched and walled hamlet. Here Gen. Mei, with 200 cavalry found him, and a desperate fight ensued. The troops dismounted and stormed the place, and a couple of Maxims being brought up, the whole band was slain without a single cry for quarter. Chen's head was then brought back to Tsangchou in triumph, and adorned the walls of that city. Nearly 6,000 Boxers were killed in this battle, over 3,000 of whom were Tien Tsin men. Gen. Mei was wounded, his losses being 300 killed, and twice the number wounded. The Shantung Boxers belonged to those who went to Peking in May last, had been defeated, and were now trying to get back to their homes to find the door shut against them by Governor Yuan; hence their persistence in attacking Tsangchou.

Advices were also received that while the Empress of the Japanese, and adorned by train to Hama Rikyu on October 25 she was made the victim of an assault by a fanatic Japanese. While the Empress' train was passing Yurakucho the man threw a purse, in which there were some stones, at the train, and afterwards threw his wooden shoes at the window of the Empress' carriage. A policeman saw the assault and immediately arrested the man. The man arrested claimed that he had

been born in an Imperial palace, and had been living in the care of peasants since three years old. He had gone to Tokio to have himself reinstated in his royal Imperial rights, and his requests had been refused. He had then awaited for the train of the Empress and threw the missiles, he said, to attract her attention. This was the man's confession. It was afterwards found that he was suffering from insanity. Bubonic plague has again broken out at Kobe, Japan.

A good programme is promised all those attending the St. Barnabas' church concert.

The Association football match between teams of the Garrison and the R. C. R. players, which took place on the Work Point grounds yesterday

A Painful Accident.—H. Latham, one of the employees of the Albion Iron Works engaged in the repair work to the R. M. S. Empress of Japan at the center wharf, was the victim of a painful accident while en route home last night after the completion of the work. He slipped and sat on his broad-axe, inflicting an ugly gash.

The Band Concert.—There was a good attendance at the Fifth Regiment band concert at the Drill hall yesterday evening, when the splendid programme was much enjoyed. Special features were vocal solos by Miss Anita Morse and Master J. B. Wood. Next Saturday evening there will be a basket ball contest between teams from the J. B. A. A. and the Seattle Athletic Club.

Reported Escape.—A despatch has been sent out from Vancouver stating that a leper, who escaped from Dancoy Island, has taken up his residence in Steveston. It may be true, but the story has a striking resemblance to other sensations without foundation that have arisen in the Terminal City.

Tramway Employee Injured.—What might have been a fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. Richard Brownell, an employee of the tramway company, was engaged in the work of repairing a portion of the main circuit wire, using the elevator construction ear. Through an inadvertence he touched a live wire and got the shock which 500 volts can give. He was knocked off his feet as quick as a flash, and fell to the ground, a distance of about 15 feet. His right elbow was smashed in two places, his face badly bruised and a severe scalp wound inflicted. Dr. Earnest Hall was summoned to the man's assistance, and

he was removed to the Jubilee hospital, where last evening he was reported to be doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

They Remained.—Two sailors from the Empress of Japan did not go to sea on her when she sailed last night for the Far East. One, Shrapnel by name, stole a coat, and another got drunk, with the result that both were gathered in by the police.

Stabbed a Chinaman.—George Spolighton, a half-breed Indian, was arrested by Sergt. Walker this morning, charged with cutting and wounding Sing Kee, a Chinese.

HAS SEEN MUCH SERVICE.
New Commander-in-Chief of Esquimaux Fleet Has a Lengthy Record.

The Naval and Military Record says of the recent change of the admirals of the North Pacific fleet:

Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Beaumont has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Australian station, in succession to Rear-Admiral Pearson, whose appointment will shortly expire. Rear-Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, C. M. G., has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, in succession to Rear-Admiral Beaumont.

In view of the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth, special importance attaches to the selection of the officer who will have control of the squadron at the Antipodes, to the support of which, it will be remembered, the colonists already contribute. Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont is in his 54th year, and when Lord Northbrook was at the admiralty, in 1882-85, he acted as his private secretary. As a commodore he flew his broad pennant in the training squadron, and after three years at Whitehall as director of naval intelligence, he proceeded to the Pacific in March of last year. He wears the Arctic medal, bestowed in 1876. His successor, now that he has been moved to the more important command in Australian waters, is, curiously enough, nearly three years his senior in age and service, though his promotion has been slower.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford is in his 57th year, and was last employed, three years ago, as superintendent of Sheerness dockyard. His C. M. G. dates from 1885, and was awarded in recognition of his special services in connection with the release of the crew of the Nisero from the natives of Acheen, Sumatra. During the Fenian riots of 1869-68 his name became familiar, as he was one of the officers of the Research, off the Irish coast. Before this he had fought with distinction at Simono-seki.

BURNED-OUT.

Merrickville Hotel Destroyed and Inmates Lose Their Effects.

Merrickville, Ont., Nov. 10.—The Windsor hotel, a large three-story brick building, was burned this morning. Many boarders lost most of their belongings.

BRYAN DECLINES.
Offered Editorial Position on a Denver Paper.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 10.—W. J. Bryan has declined an offer of an editorial position on a Denver afternoon paper at a salary of \$10,000 a year. In his reply, which was telegraphed from Lincoln, Neb., to-day, he says: "I shall remain here, and in the future, as in the past, defend with tongue and pen the principles which I believe to be right and the policies I believe to be wise."

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

LADYSMITH IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Dunsmuir Promises to Give Prompt Attention to Requests.

Nanaimo, Nov. 10.—(Special)—Waddington Hilbert was fined ten dollars and bound over to keep peace for one year, for an assault on Fred. Machin, on the night of the election. The case excited much interest, owing to the accused being the son of ex-Mayor Hilbert. The inhabitants of Ladysmith sent a petition to Hon. James Dunsmuir on Thursday, asking him to install water works, electric light power, a five acre cemetery, one acre school plot, and to improve the means of communication between the Extension mines and Ladysmith; also to erect more houses of the same excellent class as already put up and arrange for policing the city, etc. Mr. Dunsmuir sent immediately a most courteous reply, assuring the people that all they asked for would have his early attention, but regretting the lateness of the season made it impossible to erect more houses now. The Ladysmith people are highly delighted with Mr. Dunsmuir's generous promise.

Frank Richardson, who, with John Boker, was seriously hurt in the Alexander mine last evening, has been brought to the hospital here this morning and is very low, suffering from shock and injuries to the lower part of his body. A train of cars jumped the track in the mines and pinned both men. Boker's leg is broken in three places.

morning, at St. Paul's, by Rev. C. E. Cooper.

The E. & N. Railway Settlers commission has adjourned till Monday week.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

Cynicus—I love—
Miss Anteck—Ah! I've suspected it all along—you naughty man.
Cynicus—I love the delicious freedom of bachelorhood.
Miss Anteck—Brute!—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

"We must at least treat the Indian as a rational being," said the man of philanthropic instincts.

"That's what we must," answered Bronco Bob. "Rations is about all them fellers seem to think about."—Washington Star.

PAINFUL, FATAL KIDNEY DISEASES

The Symptoms by Which to Know It—The Treatment by Which to Cure It—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well-known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney disease on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: one pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Quality tells every time!
This fact explains why Blue
Ribbon Ceylon is fast displacing
all other teas throughout Canada.

A DECOROUS DEATH

(From the Argonaut.—Adapted from the French of Emile Zola.)

The Count de Verteuil is fifty years of age. Blue blood runs in the count's veins. His family is one of the most ancient in France. Yellow gold lies in the count's coffers. His fortune is one of the largest in France. Honors are heaped upon the count's head. He is a member of the Academy, a deputy, a patron of the arts.

The Countess Mathilde de Verteuil is thirty-six. Blonde is the Countess Mathilde—blonde and beautiful. Age does not wither her. Her rounded shoulders, her satiny skin, her golden hair, her starry eyes—all these make the matronly beauty of the countess the envy of younger rivals.

The Verteuil household is a thoroughly respectable one. Dame Honor's tongue never wags concerning it. Their marriage had been one of eminent good taste said the world—both wealthy, both of good family. And then they had lived as husband and wife for nearly six years. And their two children—Ferdinand, in the army, and Blanche—had been so well brought up. And they had married Blanche very well. It is true they no longer affect the sentimental husband and wife. But what of that? If each has a separate suite in the Verteuil abode, do they not treat each other with the utmost courtesy? They are perfect models of deportment, and nothing can be said against either.

One night madame the countess returns from a ball at two o'clock. She is fatigued, is Mme. Mathilde. As her maid disrobes her, she says: "The count, madame, is somewhat unwell this evening."

The countess yawns. "Ah," she murmurs. Then, as she extends her form beneath the luxurious coverlet, "Wake me at ten to-morrow, Julie. The modiste is coming."

At breakfast the next morning the count does not appear. Madame is concerned. She sends to inquire after his health. The count is desolated; he presents his excuses to come, but he can not quit his chamber. Madame is more concerned. She will herself see the count. She enters. She finds him in bed, extremely pale, but extremely trim. He is a perfectly respectable invalid. The room shows no vulgar signs of disorder—no vials scattered around, no furniture mis-

placed. Three physicians are whispering in a corner, and two well-trained servants move noiselessly about the room. This is no common invalid—it is my lord the Count of Verteuil who lies abed. This is not your low and plebeian "sickness"—it is illness, trim, and proper, and ceremonious illness which is here.

"You are unwell, I see, my dear," says the countess. "I hope it is nothing dangerous?"

The count smiles feebly—a somewhat strained smile. "Not at all," he answers with an effort. "All I need is rest and quiet. I am sorry to have put you to so much trouble."

The days pass. The chamber remains, as ever, well arranged. The sang and shaven faces of the servants are expressionless. Nothing is changed—nothing save the master. And he is much changed. For he lies at death's door, and he knows it. Physicians shall not dote out weak platitudes to the Count de Verteuil. But sometimes, as he lies staring grimly at nothing, the count's face shows weariness.

In the world of fashion the countess tells her friends that her husband is "a little indisposed." She could not say that he was more, for Mme. Mathilde has not changed her life. Rides, drives, balls and parties make up the round. But nevertheless, morning and evening the countess dutifully visits her husband's chamber:

"Better, I hope to-day, my dear?"

"A little better, I think, my dear Mathilde."

"If you wish it, my dear, I will stay with you."

"Thanks, but it is unnecessary. It would only fatigue you uselessly. Thanks very much nevertheless."

They understand each other perfectly. They have lived apart. The count would die apart. He enjoys a certain bitter ecstasies in this quiet life alone, without the comedy of sorrow being played at his bedside. And he will die with dignity, will the count, as should a man of the world.

The sick man is growing weaker, his breath more labored. He knows he will not see the morning sun. So this evening, when the countess pays her habitual visit, he says, with a faint smile:

"It would be better—not to go, out this—evening, my dear. I am—not very—well."

Victoria Steam Laundry

152 Yates St.

TELEPHONE 172.

Our rates are moderate and our work that of the best skilled white labor. No Monrolian-disease-infected work.

Special attention given to all orders from guests at hotels.

A. F. McCRIMMON.

Proprietor.

Telephone 172 and messenger will call.

The count is considerate even in his weakness. He would spare her the gossip of the world, were she seen abroad the night he died. The countess appreciates his courtesy. She stays at home. The physicians remain in the sick man's chamber. The countess sends for the children, Blanche and Ferdinand, and the three install themselves by the count's bedside. Now the forms are complied with—the count can die.

But he struggles to repress himself. He would avoid a convulsive, vulgar death-scene. He stifles his rattling breath. And when he finds himself going, he turns to his wife and children and kisses them. The domestics are much moved. And then he turns his face to the wall. When his wife would speak to him he motions her from him with a feeble gesture.

The moments pass away. There is no movement in the silent form with its face to the wall. One of the physicians leans toward it.

"All is over," he says, as he closes the dead man's eyes.

The Count de Verteuil has died, as he wished, alone.

The morning of the funeral the Verteuil mansion is filled with sorrowing friends. The son and son-in-law of the count receive the guests with the mute politeness of affliction. And the mourners at the count's funeral are no common mourners. The nobility, the army, the magistracy, the Senate, the Academy—yes, come they all to Verteuil's funeral. The procession sets out for the church. The hearse is magnificently sombre; black-plumed, black-draped, its hangings edged with silver; and the pall bearers, too, are magnificent in their way—a duke, a field-marshal, a prime minister, and an Academician. The black-gloved, black-cravated, and black-coated lines file slowly through the streets, while the busy passers-by stop and uncover.

And the countess? Well, she is completely broken down with grief, she says the relatives. The countess is at home.

At the church the ceremony lasts for nearly two hours. The organ thunders forth its lamentations, the singers wail theirs, while from torches held by boys the green flames cast a sickly pallor over the gathering.

"Is not Faure, the celebrated tenor, going to sing to-day?" asks one mourner of another.

"Yes," says mourner No. 2, an elderly beau, who has just been staring through a single eyeglass at a pretty mourner; "yes, I believe he is. Ah, that is his voice now. What method! what range! Eh?"

"Yes, indeed," says mourner No. 1. "Never heard him sing better in my life. Ah, it's a pity poor Verteuil can't hear him, ain't it? He was very fond of him."

It is a beautiful June day. And as the carriages roll along the route for the cemetery, the windings of the road take the hearse out of sight from time to

LADYSMITH!

ASTONISHES

LADYSMITH!

ASTONISHES

LADYSMITH!

ASTONISHES

The rapid progress Ladysmith is making astonishes all except those on the inside, who know what is going to happen at the future

INDUSTRIAL CITY!

Prices of lots, \$100 to \$350.
Terms, one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, at 6 per cent interest.

THOMAS KITCHIN, Head Agency, LADYSMITH

time, therefore it is not to be wondered at; if the mourners sometimes forget it. The disjointed bits of conversation would seem to imply as much.

"Are you going to the seaside this month, my dear?"

"No, not until August. We start to-morrow for our country place, and—"

"Well, as I was saying, the letter fell into his hands, and that was the cause of the duel. But it was only a scratch—the merest scratch in the world. I dined with him that evening at the club, and he won twenty-five—"

"Yes, I believe the meeting of the stockholders takes place to-morrow, and they want to make me a director. I don't know whether I'll accept or not. I'm very busy now, and—"

Scrunch, scrunch! The carriages have quitted the road and are on the gravel walks of the cemetery. The talking ceases. The tomb of the Verteuil is at the extreme left—a magnificent marble structure, where craven angels in paroxysms of stony weep over the dead and gone Verteuils. The coffin is placed before it, and the funeral discourse begins.

The count is pictured as a man who, had he not been cut off in his prime, would have regenerated the political condition of his country; a man renowned for his private virtues; a man who had encouraged agriculture and the arts; a man who had made a study of political economy and sociology; a man whose loss was irreparable.

Such is the crowd that it is difficult for those on the outskirts to catch all the words. An elderly gentleman with his hand to his ear, is listening, with pursed-up lips to the eulogy. He catches these words:

"The qualities of his great and generous heart, his boundless—"

"Yes," he mutters, "I knew him. He was a clever hypocrite."

The sound-waves from this mingle with those of the priest's blessing. The mourners retire, and soon there are none left but the workmen, who are lowering the coffin into the vault. The cords creak, the oaken coffin gives forth a hollow sound as it strikes the stone floor.

My lord the Count de Verteuil is at home.

The reason physicians always recommend Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is because they know of its absolute purity.

A DENIAL.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to correct an erroneous impression that is being circulated quite largely and is gaining credence in a discreditable form, which I very much regret. It is said that I preached politics from the pulpit of my mission and openly advocated the support of one of the candidates, who, it was alleged, was supported by me because of my "party" attachment. In the first place, I did not preach "politics," but principles that should govern Christian voters in general only and prohibition only in particular, and since that question was not a part of the campaign platform, for information sake, I stated the name by three candidates for this constituency, together with their relative standing with regard to that matter, as far as I was in possession of the same, quoting only the exact words of one of them, from whom I had it in writing that he would support the cause of the prohibition liquor traffic, and I did not also affirm that he was "a temperance man," nor did I ask the people to vote for him, but endeavored to influence votes in particular, and since that question was not a part of the campaign platform, for information sake, I stated the name by three candidates for this constituency, together with their relative standing with regard to that matter, as far as I was in possession of the same, quoting only the exact words of one of 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Farm on Sprout Lake, Alberni, To Lease.

This property is situated about nine miles from Alberni, and contains about 1,570 acres. It has about 35 acres, more or less cleared and seeded down with clover and other grasses. There is a good well finished residence on the property, and a beautiful situated on Sprout Lake. There is a large barn and out-houses, and a good garden and orchard.

There is excellent fishing to be had in the Lake and Somas River, and game of all sorts abounds. This is for lease at a very low rental.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Nov. 10, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer though falling over the entire western portion of the continent, is still comparatively high over Cariboo and the Kootenay districts, while off the California Coast it is low. These conditions will probably insure a continuance of off shore winds and weather for another 24 or 36 hours. The weather is generally fine from the Coast eastward to the Great Lakes, and is becoming mild in the Territories.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	45	55
New Westminster	35	52
Kamloops	38	48
Barkerville	28	50
Calgary	14	50
Portland, Ore.	18	34
San Francisco, Cal.	54	74

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m.—(Pacific time) Sunday: Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, mostly north and east; generally fair; stationary or higher temperature. Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds; generally fair; stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

5 a.m.	47	Mean	50
Noon	51	Highest	55
5 p.m.	53	Lowest	45

The velocity and direction of the wind was as follows:

5 a.m.	12 miles north.
Noon	16 miles north.
5 p.m.	4 miles north.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—7 hours 36 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed—30.208
Corrected—30.223

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected—30.20

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:
—Thorne, Mrs. Roy
—Watkins, G. A. Keefe
—Johnson, W. Brockie
—Mrs. Johnson, Edith Des Voeux
—MacLure, J. M. Poltras
—Thos. Hooper, Mrs. A. Tripp
—Currie, Mrs. Bates
—W. Rickaby, A. Harman
—W. H. Reid, T. Turner
—J. McCarter, Mrs. Turner
—J. Gaudin, Miss Clegg
—A. Brechley, J. W. Carey
—J. E. Elliott, M. G. Drummond
—J. O. Clark, Mrs. Drummond
—H. Traeger

By steamer Rosalie from the Sound:
Jas. Caddy, Miss Jenkins
Thos. White, Mrs. Roseberry
Master Finch, Miss Calderhead
—Finch, Miss Dyer
—Finch, O. M. McDonald
—Norton, Mrs. McDonald
—Wm. Clements, W. Lee
—G. Lumsden, W. Lee
—J. A. Hornsby, Master Let
—F. Martin, C. Bamp
—H. H. Hewitt, Miss Conway
—A. Handfield, A. Clark
—C. Anderson, G. McLennan
—R. Murray, C. Andrews
—H. Strand, R. Findlay
—C. Hied, T. Mulhally
—G. Peters

By steamer Utopia from the Sound:
Mrs. Wood, J. H. Spadon
—H. Mince, J. Fella
—R. Jones, D. Wightman
—E. A. Ruddy, J. Larson
—J. T. Lee, C. F. Benjamine
—A. Magnuson, W. T. Glover
—Miss Hunt, W. E. Ludy
—W. Sutton, Mrs. Ludy
—Miss Wallace, A. Whitman
—A. Emery

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:
S. Leiser & Co., E. Wagg
Wilson Bros., Fawcett & Co.
Saunders & Co., V. & E. T. Co.
Eskine, W. & Co., Ames, H. Co.
—Finch & Co., C. F. Benjamine
—Andrew Gray, J. P. Rausch
—Yick Lung, H. A. Palat Co.
—Okell & Morris, T. Redding
—C. Schramm, C. W. Nelson
—Dean & Hiscocks, Clark & Pearson
—E. B. Marvin & Co., Wade & McKoon
—Weller Bros., W. A. Lorimer
—H. H. Hock, H. H. Hock
—Mrs. W. G. Lyall, B. C. E. Ry. Co.
—E. A. Morris, Singer Mfg. Co.
—E. G. Prior & Co., Govt. Ptg. Office
—H. Rutland, J. H. Todd & Son
—C. Dobson, McPhillips, W. & B.
—R. P. Rithet & Co., H. B. Co.
—W. S. Fraser & Co., D. M. Paterson.
—P. McQuade & Son, J. G. Hay

By steamer Rosalie from the Sound:
Mrs. Roseberry, S. Leiser & Co.
—W. Bros., P. R. Stewart & Co.
—J. Barnsley & Co., E. G. Prior & Co.
By steamer Utopia from the Sound:
T. N. Hibben & Co., S. J. Pitts & Co.
Hickman T. H. Co., Order

"It is the little rift within the lute which ever widening, makes the music true." It is just a little rift in the health of a woman often, which gradually takes the spring from her step, the bloom from her cheeks, the rose from her cheek and the music from her voice. Perhaps the bug-bear which has frightened the woman from the timely help needed at the beginning has been the dread of questions, the obnoxious examination, the local treatments, of the home physician. There is no need for these. Nor is there need for continued suffering. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be relied on by every woman, suffering from what are called "female troubles," to renew the health and cure the disease. Women are astonished at the results of the use of this medicine. It not only makes weak women "robust and rosy checked," but it gives them back the vigor and vitality of youth. Free. Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1,008 pages, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing and customs. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

ON EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
4 lots, Victoria West, \$600.00
1/2 Lot, Yates Street, and 6 Romed 2 Story House, (central) \$2,500.00
Corner Lot, Rock Bay Avenue, and 2 roomed House, \$2,000.00
8 Lots, James Bay, fronting on three streets, \$1,500.00
1 Lot, off Burnside Road, and 5 roomed Cottage, \$1,000.00
1 Lot, Taunton Street, Fernwood Estate, \$200.00
100 Acres, Metchosa, \$400.00
2 Acres, Viewfield Farm, \$1,500.00
2 Two Story Houses, Humboldt Street, central, and occupied by good tenants, \$8,900.00
Lands and Houses in all parts of the city for sale cheap.
Farms and Acres at Mortgage Prices.
PLINT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 17 Wroughton Ave. List your property with us.

SALES BY

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMPY. LD.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.

Auctions conducted anywhere in the province. Furnished residences and stocks in trade purchased. Cash advanced. Well-lighted steam-heated auction rooms, 34 Fort Street, and Langleigh Street.

We are instructed by Mr. W. Lee to sell by auction at his residence, No. 1 Andrew street, (continuation of Bridge street and Garbally road)

Tuesday November 13

AT 2 P.M.

His Desirable

Furniture and Effects

Including: Oak Bed Set; Bed Steads and Mattresses; Bed Lounger; Couch; fine Singer Sewing Machine; Sideboard; Dining Table and Chairs; Rockers; Lamps; Pictures; Ornamental Items; Velvet and other Carpets and Rugs; Stair Carpet; Linoleum; Jubilee Cook Stove; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Lawn Mower; Hose; Garden Tools etc.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

Leading Auctioneers.

Important Auction Sale.

WELL KEPT FURNITURE. ELEGANT PIANOS, VIOLINS AND EFFECTS.

—ON—

Friday Morning, November 16th

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

Particulars later.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

Leading Auctioneers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Convention to Be Held Here During Last Week of the Month.

A convention will be held in this city, commencing on November 27, and continuing for three days, under the auspices of the provincial branch of the Inter-denominational Sunday School Association, for the purpose of discussing Sunday school work in general, and to organize a local branch, including Victoria and the suburbs. St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will be the place for the first meeting and the Metropolitan Methodist church for the other two. Mr. Noah Shakespeare, the president, will preside; Rev. W. Leslie Clay will deliver the address of welcome, and Rev. J. G. Hastings will reply. The programme follows:

November 27.
7:00-7:30.—Devotional exercises, Horace Knott.
7:30-7:45.—Opening exercises, by President N. Shakespeare.
7:45-8:00.—Address of welcome, Rev. W. Leslie Clay.
8:00-8:20.—Written reports of schools.
8:20-8:25.—Appointment of committees.
8:25-8:55.—"Chief End of S. S. Work." Mrs. Gordon Grant.
8:55-9:25.—"Christ, the Model Teacher." J. M. Campbell.
9:25-9:55.—"How to Teach the S. S. Lesson to Primary Class." Mrs. R. Losey. Closing hymn. Benediction.

November 28.
Chairman of session, E. A. Lewis.
7:00-7:30.—Devotional exercises, A. Huggitt.
7:30-8:10.—"Normal Class Work: Its History and Importance," A. B. McNeill.
8:10-8:40.—"How to Conduct Successfully a Bible Class," L. Tait.
8:40-8:50.—Musical selection.
8:50-9:20.—"How to Foster the Missionary Spirit," Rev. Dr. Wilson.
9:20-9:30.—Report of nominating committee, election of officers and selection of place for next convention.
November 29.
7:30.—Opening exercises, R. B. McMickling.
8:00.—Opening of evening session. President N. Shakespeare.
8:10-8:30.—Question box. Rev. W. C. Merritt.
Vocal solo.
Collection.
8:40-9:00.—Speech, Rev. E. S. Rowe.
Musical selection.
9:00-9:20.—Speech, Rev. W. C. Merritt.
9:20-9:30.—Report of resolution committee. Closing hymn. Benediction.

As a tonic, nothing in the world beats Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Bigger Than Ever.—The Savoy has been displaying the "Standing" in only a sign quite frequently of late, and justly so, for the entertainments that are being furnished the patrons have never been surpassed in Victoria. This week will be no exception to the rule; in fact the programme will be an extraordinarily fine one. Among the features to be presented will be Miss, Schell and her den of performing lions, one of the most thrilling acts on the stage to day; Prof. Del Adelphi, magician, will play a return engagement; "Chester" conceeded by press and public to be without an equal as a hand-balancer, will perform some of his most difficult feats; La Petite Rialto, one of the most beautiful women in vaudeville, will make her initial appearance and present her bewildering electrical transformation dances; Frank Seymour, known to the world over as "Marvellous Seymour," will startle the audience with his wonderful acrobatic work. Evans and Deveson, an Eastern sketch team of repute, will also make their debut before a Victoria audience; while Mabel Livingston, the Sisters Gordon, Martin and Ridgway, and Pontella are retained, making one of the very best, if not the best, vaudeville show ever witnessed in the Northwest. For the benefit of the ladies and children, the energetic managers have arranged for a matinee to be held next Saturday at A. O. U. hall, when popular prices will prevail.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

City Auction Mart.

73 YATES STREET.

AUCTION SALE

2 p. m. Tuesday 13, Nov.

Furniture and Effects

Comprising: OVERMANTLE, REFRIGERATOR; Round, Occasional and other Tables; Chairs; Double and Single Bedsteads; Box and other Mattresses; Brussels and Tansy Carpets; Hanging and Table Lamps; GAS CHANDELIERS; Go-Cart; Baby Buggies; Stoves and Heaters; QUANTITY OF CROCKERY; YOUNG TABLES and several VERY FINE SINGING QUARTERS. JONES, CRANE & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. 294.

Rugger Were

The Winners

Interesting Match of Rugby at the Caledonia Grounds

Yesterday.

Junior and Other Association

Matches Played During the Day.

A most interesting Rugby match took place yesterday afternoon between Association and Rugby teams, resulting in a very easy victory for the Victoria Rugby team by 20 points to nil. But though the judging from the score, the game may appear to have been one-sided, it was, as a matter of fact, far more evenly contested than those who did not have the pleasure of witnessing the game might imagine.

The game started at 3:20 p.m., the Rugger facing the sun, and for the first three of four minutes the ball was kept in the centre of the field, but Finlayson secured the oval and by a smart run carried the ball well into the Rugger's territory, and for a moment it looked as if their line was in danger, but Gillespie relieved and the game was again carried into the Socker twenty-five line, when the ball being passed from the scrum to the Rugger three-quarters, a beautiful piece of play occurred, resulting in Scholefield planting the ball well behind the sticks. The try was not converted.

The game had hardly been resumed when the redoubtable old three-quarters again got the ball, and Matters crossed the line, the try being this time converted. Before the referee's whistle blew half-time, Matters again crossed the line for the Rugger, the try not being converted, and the score standing at 11 to nil.

During the second half the Rugger team did not, in spite of their frequent scoring have things all their own way, the Socker forwards pressing their line for several minutes, but seemingly unable to score, and after Matters, Scholefield and Gamble had each in turn carried the ball into the Rugger's territory, the game concluded, the score standing, as stated, at 20 to nil.

No special mention need be made as to the individual play of the winners. They were playing their own game, and ought to carry the day, but there are any reason why four really good three-quarters should be seen standing so packed and out of line, especially in a winning game?

Most noticeable among the losing side were Finlayson and Cullin, both doing good work, while the forwards, as a whole, worked very creditably, though, perhaps, slowly, through want of knowledge in packing. Another game of this nature would be witnessed with great pleasure by all lovers of the game.

CHESS TOURNEY.

Continuation of the Play for the Robins' Trophies.—The Scores.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
T. H. Piper	4 1/2	1 1/2	.60
A. Gonnison	6	0	.85
G. Hunter	7 1/2	1 1/2	.78
J. G. Hands	7	2	.78
F. L. Wilmer	6 1/2	3 1/2	.65
Capt. Mitchell	11 1/2	7 1/2	.61
W. J. Smith	3	5	.35
C. A. Lombard	7	7	.50
B. Williams	4	4 1/2	.50
B. J. Perry	5	5	.50
B. H. Hurst	6 1/2	7 1/2	.45
C. W. Rhodes	4	4	.44
C. C. McKenzle	3	4	.43
H. Cooper	3	3	.40
W. Allott	2	3	.40
A. F. Gibson	2	3	.40
A. S. James	3	3	.37
J. H. Todd	3 1/2	3 1/2	.34
J. C. Hopkins	5	5	.30
B. Bantly	1	0	.00
G. Robinson	0	0	.00

The drawing for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 17, is: B. Bantly plays C. C. McKenzle; B. H. Hurst plays A. Gonnison; G. Hunter plays W. Marchant; P. T. W. J. Smith plays A. W. Allott; Allott plays G. Robinson; B. J. Perry plays Capt. Mitchell; C. W. Rhodes plays A. F. Gibson; W. J. Sutton plays B. Williams; J. T. Mercer plays Dr. Hands; C. A. Lombard plays J. C. Hopkins; T. H. Piper plays T. L. Wilmer.

Hospital Directors.—A meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital will be held at the board of trade rooms on Wednesday evening.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism.—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is as equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any medicine I have taken." Mrs. PATRICK KENNEY, Brampton, Ont.

Sad Cough.—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me, but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNIE JACQUES Oshano, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

To Grocers, Hotelkeepers and Others

AUCTION

I am instructed to sell without reserve, at salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.

2 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 13th.

A consignment of

Groceries and Provisions

TERMS CASH.

WM. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16th,

AT SALEROOMS, DOUGLAS STREET.

VALUABLE FURNITURE

AND EFFECTS.

Particulars later.

WM. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.

afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Garrison kickers by a score of 13 goals to 0.

The team of No. 2 Company, Boys' Brigade, and the Central school team played a hard-fought drawn match at Beacon Hill. Neither team scored. Ross played a good game for the Boys' Brigade, and Clegg and Gowen kicked well for the Central school. The junior Brigade team and St. Louis Club also played a goalless draw at the hill.

The British Columbia League.

The British Columbia Football Association held a meeting last night, at which representatives from the following clubs were present: Thistles of Nanaimo, Royal Canadian Regiment, Garrison Artillery, Columbias of Victoria, and Vancouver Football Club.

It was decided that the fee for clubs entering the league be placed at \$5. The entries will be closed on Saturday, the 24th instant, when the next meeting will be held and the schedule of matches drawn up. Entries for the league are being received by W. Peden, secretary.

GRAND CONCERT

To Be Given on Tuesday Evening in Aid of St. Barnabas Church.

All indications point to the fact that those who attend the St. Barnabas church concert to be given in Institute hall on Tuesday evening will enjoy a musical treat of exceptional merit. The aggregation of popular performers is as strong as any presented at a concert in Victoria this season. The young men who have charge deserve great credit for the energy they have displayed, and may be congratulated upon the success of their efforts. The concert will be under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Joly, the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Mayor Hayward, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., Col. Benson, D.O.C., and Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Fifth Regiment, all of whom have promised to be present. The programme follows:

Overture—"Cellophane Bagdad" ..Bolideau
Song—Selected ..Cecilian Orchestra.
—Miss E. Sehl.
Recitation—"The Spanish Duel" ..
—Mr. F. "Flash" Smiles.
Song—"The King of the Forest" ..
—Mr. F. Sehl.
Cornet Solo—"For All Eternity" ..
—Mr. F. Sehl.
With violin obligato and piano accompaniment, Messrs. V. North, J. A. Longfield, and Prof. J. A. Longfield.
Song—"The Holy City" (by request) ..
—Mrs. ..
(a) Gavotte—"Amor Constante" ..Mutti
(b) Selected ..
—Douglas Mandolin Club.
Song—Selected ..
—Mr. Herbert Kent.
Violin solo—"Melody in F" ..Rubinstein
—Mr. J. A. Longfield.
Song—"Good-Bye" ..
—Miss Lillian L. Armon.
Instrumental Duet (mandolin and guitar) ..
—Selected ..
—Misses E. and D. Sehl.
Song—Selected ..
—Mr. Gideon Hicks.
Selection—"Intermezzo" ..Gantler
—Cecilian Orchestra.
Cornet Solo—"The Lost Chord" ..Sullivan
—Mr. W. North.
Song—"The Skipper" ..Jude
—Major R. Ross Monro.
Duet—"Hail of the North" ..Abt
—Miss L. Armon and Mr. G. Hicks.
Selection ..
—Cecilian Orchestra.
—"God Save the Queen."

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

By far the most important part of digestion takes place in the intestines and it is folly to expect stomach medicines to cure a severe case of indigestion or dyspepsia. The kidneys, liver and bowels must first be made regular and active and the only remedy which acts directly on these organs is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are purely vegetable, stomach troubles. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; take no substitute.

THE VICTORIA CAFÉ MENT.

Dinner. 25 cents.
SOUP—Cream of Tomato; Green Pea.
FISH—Baked Salmon, Parsley Sauce.
The dear old grand parents, the BOILED—Calves' Head, Brain Sauce.
ENTREES—Kidney Sauté with Green Peas; Calves' Sweetbreads, Braised; Macaroni a la Creme.
ROAST—Prime Sirloin of Beef; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Spring Chicken. Stuffed; Braut, with Sage and Onions.
VEGETABLES—Baked and Mashed Potatoes; Parsnips with Cream Sauce.
DESSERT—Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce; English Apple Pie; Baked Custard.
WE GIVE WHAT WE ADVERTISE FOR THE MONEY.

Poodle Dog Menu.

Sunday, Nov. 11th. Price 50 cents.
SOUP—Chicken Mulligatawny; Tomato; Consomme.
FISH—Baked Ling Cod, Anchovy Sauce; Baked Halibut, Spanish, en Papier; Fried Silver Smelts, Tartar Sauce.
SALAD—Crab Mayonnaise; Lettuce.
BOILED—Fowl, with Salt Pork, Parsley Gravy.
ENTREES—Lamb Chops, Braised, en Petit; Pate; Ragout of Venison; Steamed Noodles, Melted Butter; Chicken Liver, Brochette, on Toast; Banana Fritters, Sherry Sauce.
ROASTS—Blue Grouse, Browned Sweet Potato; Loins of Pork, Apple Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES—Mashed Turnips; Brussels Sprouts; Tomatoes; Baked and Mashed Potatoes.
DESSERT—Buckingham Pudding, Brandy and Hard Sauce; Huckleberry, Apple, Cream Custard Pie; Compot; Apples; Pears; Vanilla Ice Cream; Pistachia Jelly; Assorted Cakes; Fruit, etc. Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.

PIONEER

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

WHOLESALE. The Vancouver Agency, Limited. VANCOUVER, B. C.



BROWN'S

Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household, has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

DON'T WAIT

TILL XMAS

If You Want to Make a Present get a Briar Pipe.

A \$2.50 One in Case Now Selling at \$1.00.

A \$3.00 One in Case Now Selling at \$1.25.

These Must Be Cleared The Coming Week to Make Room for New Goods From England

HARRY SALMON,

Established 1884; Cor: Yates and Government

ENGLISH.

K

BOOTS.

MANSELL'S

65 GOVERNMENT ST.

FROM LIVERPOOL

The A 1 Ship "Primrose Hill" will sail about December 10th, 1900.

For rates, etc., apply to

R. P. RITHET & Co.,

LIMITED.

The Vernon

Cor. Douglas and View Sts.

This fashionable hotel has recently been re-fitted and handsomely furnished throughout.

Everything strictly First-Class.

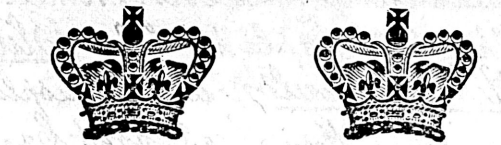
Mrs. M. Walt.

PROPRIETRESS.

PIONEER

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

WHOLESALE. The Vancouver Agency, Limited. VANCOUVER, B. C.



BROWN'S

Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household, has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

IN THE REALM OF LABOR

Miscellaneous Siftings Concerning Organized and Unorganized Wage-Earners With Remarks

By T. H. Twigg.

HEART'S ARE STILL TRUMPS.

WHEN education makes a man tilt so eternal with the world, that he can hear ter walk about in ordinary clothes.

When he must wear a shiny hat to keep his face from being seen, it seems to me that 'larin' is a folly an' a sin.

I see the college chaps in town a-swellin' round in style. A-lookin' mighty dandified. As though they knew a pile. An' then I recollect when I got down. O' how they've done some trick. That would have put ter shame the brains. O' any lunatic.

Sometimes I see them college chaps a-mearin' up and down. An' then I recollect when I got down. O' how they've done some trick. That would have put ter shame the brains. O' any lunatic.

My notion is that heart an' head should be a good deal more wise. That when the head is made more wise. That education should not make a man so much of a fool. That he would turn his nose up at his dandy or his ma.

For "hearts are trumps," that's what I say. An' though your head is full. In heaven they won't take account. O' what's 'neath your wool. An' then I recollect when I got down. O' how they've done some trick. That would have put ter shame the brains. O' any lunatic.

There are certain phases of the present Chinese agitation which are likely to be construed as harsh by those at a distance, and even perhaps by the student of mental science, who might be tempted to say: "Do to others as you would that they should do to us." At the same time there is a duty of justice and a sense of self-preservation to be taken into account, and after these essential points have been considered anything of a reciprocal good-will nature may then be dealt with.

Asylum have been established for the protection of society from mad men, likewise, prisons are maintained by society as a protection from criminals. This may not appear to be a happy comparison, nevertheless, it points to the one great fundamental basis of all civil and religious law—self-preservation. Asylum have been established for the protection of society from mad men, likewise, prisons are maintained by society as a protection from criminals. This may not appear to be a happy comparison, nevertheless, it points to the one great fundamental basis of all civil and religious law—self-preservation.

Here are a few objections to transient Chinese and Japanese residents: They enter the country in bondage. Their standard of living is lower than a white man could exist on.

The unsanitary state of their dwellings places is a constant menace to the health of the entire community. The manufacture and preparing of goods in these unhealthful places bring the purchaser and the public into contact with the germs of disease.

The low price they receive for their labor renders white competition impossible.

They sell much to the white population from whom they buy very little. All their earnings are sent to Asia, first to pay off their bond-debt, and afterwards as a nest-egg to live on when they return to their Oriental homes, whether they go sooner or later.

They are practically residents—that is, they perform few or none of the obligations of citizenship, yet extract all the benefits, utilize all the opportunities, and take advantage of all the privileges afforded by citizenship.

Their presence is a hindrance to advancement, as they are keeping away from the country a desirable class of people—a people who would adopt our customs, and by spending their money here expand the business of every line of industry and commerce.

They do not assimilate. While this is not an objection, strictly speaking, yet they are occupying the position of a people who should and would assimilate were Orientals where they ought to be—back in Asia.

Is there no possibility of the journeyman tailors of Victoria uniting themselves, if not for protecting their union, at least for forming some sort of an association? The necessity of an organization at present is surely apparent to them. Here is a trade which suffers more than any other from the unfair competition of Chinese and Japs. The most indifferent person cannot but admit this, while the least observant cannot see without the extent of the injury. For the mutual benefit of employee and employer, the opportunity afforded by the Royal Commission should be taken advantage of by making known the real condition of things in the tailoring business.

What about the plastering business? Chinese are fast pulling the white man out of this branch of the building trade. Not alone do they work cheaper than it is possible for a white man to work, but they work Sunday same as any other day.

The Christian Church abstract of the question ought to come in for its share of the x-rays investigation. When the business side of conversion is jerked off if there is anything left which the ordinary heathen Chinese is inferior to the Christian Chinese in, it certainly won't be righteousness.

A bright new weekly publication is the Bulletin of Tacoma. Read what it says about the Japs: "No man with half and eye can see any advantage to the community from the Jap. Like the Chinese, he is a poor consumer, and, like him too, is a cheap and stoddy worker. His competition with free American labor reduces the standard of living to an intolerable degree; his capacity as a consumer makes him a non-entity so far as his trade is concerned. He is simply an Asiatic parasite, an incubance, and used as a club by great corporations to beat down the prevailing rate of wages."

Tacoma merchants are complaining of a dullness in trade. The Japs don't spend their money. When this sort of people supplant white labor the merchant is bound to suffer.—Tacoma Bulletin.

Of four independent labor candidates two have been elected—Mr. Puttee, for Winnipeg, and Mr. Smith, for Vancouver district. Mr. Puttee represented his present constituency during one session of the last parliament, and by pursuing a straight, honest and independent course has gained for himself many friends and

admirers as evidenced by his majority of 1,178 over his opponent, a brother of the Hon. Joseph Martin. Mr. Puttee's majority over Mr. Martin in the previous election was only 7.

Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, at the request of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, contested the constituency of Vancouver district as an independent labor candidate, and in a hot three-cornered fight with his two opponents secured a majority of 400. Mr. Smith met with considerable opposition from a number of labor unionists, but many of these, while opposed to his candidature, expressed the desire that—as president of the Trades Congress—he would be elected. For some reason Mr. Smith is not popular with the labor social reform paper of Canada—the Toronto Citizen and Country—in the last issue of which to hand it is claimed Mr. Smith's action has been mysterious from beginning to end. In reporting Lawyer Robinette of Toronto, who, speaking on Mr. Mulock's authority, said a direct representative of labor would be appointed to the position of Minister of Labor. The item ends with these words: "Is the cat out of the bag? How does Hon. Ralph Smith, Minister of Labor in the Laurier Government, sound? That's the game if it works."

There cannot be anything in it. Mr. Smith is too far ahead of the reform to think of entering the Cabinet of any government, to say nothing of the sacrifice he would be required to make—his honor.

The fate of one other labor candidate will not be known till the 21st of this month when the election in Yale-Cariboo takes place. Mr. Chris. Foley is contending for the seat in the interests of labor. Foley is a fine man, possessed of ability, moderate in his utterances and unassuming. But he has a better trait in his make-up than even these good qualities—he lacks personal ambition. He says: "This is not my fight. It is yours. If you allow me to be defeated I can sink back into that oblivion from which I sprung a few days ago, and will go back to my work at the tail of my machine."

Prophecy is a rifle that we are on the brink of an industrial depression, and that the foreshadowed crisis will be something awful—worse than anything hitherto experienced. To many British Columbians this announcement will be passed over without a thought, but to those who were residents of Eastern Canada in 1877-78 or in 1893-94 a train of disagreeable recollections will be recalled, especially during the former period, when the famine and the dearth of bread to eat at the charitable institutions and being refused because there was none to give them; then look at a long line of people moving slowly up to a public soup kitchen—many trying to hide their faces in shame—to receive a cup of soup and a morsel of bread.

There might be a bright idea in the above, but it is safe to wager none other than the editor of the Record can see it.

Foreign labor is being introduced into Scotland to a much greater extent than formerly. The employment of the lowest type of Poles in the mines and iron works of Ayrshire has long been common and now the importation of Spaniards is being resorted to. The explanation is offered that foreigners being unconnected with trade unions, are more subservient than the home worker.

In Denmark a respectable aged person over sixty who has never been convicted of crime, and has for the ten years previous never resided poor, has been admitted into an almshouse or receives in Copenhagen £6 15s. a year, or in a trading town £7 15s., or in a village £3 11s. 10d.

The Ontario bureau of labor asked an opinion from the Toronto Trades and Labor Council on this question: "Are you in favor of an eight-hour day for a proportionate reduction of wages?" Not a vote was recorded in opposition. In the discussion it was pointed out that heads of labor thought, and, in fact, the history of the movement demonstrated that the employers would employ men were employed and higher wages paid. "Short hours," said one speaker, "may not be a cure-all, but it goes a long way to lighten the burdens of the worker."

"The aim of trade unions," said another, "should be to provide work for their fellow-men, not from a charitable standpoint, but by giving him the opportunity of life-work for a living."

Chinese are the most lightly taxed people in the world. All the land in China belongs to the State, and a trifling sum per acre, never altered through long centuries, is paid in rent. This is the only tax, and it amounts to about \$5 per head yearly.

In The People of Oct. 22 "Vis" had a clearer article about workmen and workmen. He says, in part: "A large majority of the workmen make a curious distinction between workingmen and workmen. The impression seems to prevail that only the man in overalls, the man besmeared from the materials he handles or begrimed from the dust surrounding him is a workman, while he who wears the pen in the office or stands behind the counter or chases from one end of the street to the other in the employ of his masters is a gentleman, who has nothing in common with the 'common laborer' as he chooses to designate the former. The only outward distinction between the two is in the manner of dress. The bookkeeper, salesman, or clerk does not soil or ruin his clothes while at work, in any marked degree,

consequently he can dress almost as well as his employer. This gives him a well-to-do appearance. He can appear in society with his 'gent hands and fair complexion,' while his less fortunate brother, who is just as good a man as his, is dressed in a ragged and filthy manner, and his hands, which are as good as his, are covered with a greasy and uncleanly appearance of general disfigurement noticeable in persons dressed in uncustomed apparel. Not only does this wage working 'gentleman' look down upon the hony-handed son of toil, but he really believes him to be a veritable 'brother' of the ox, who is condoning his misdeeds as a bird in the air. Poor, misguided being! When will this class of wage earners comprehend the situation? Will they learn only by experience? Is the class struggle only understood by them when they lose the positions they occupy, perhaps to find another as street car conductor or street cleaner?"

In Great Britain a greater number of workmen had their wages raised in 1899 than in any previous year. This fact in itself is not so significant when one remembers that 1899 was a year of universal prosperity, and that the number of employed persons affected since the revival in British Trade. That over 1,000,000 workmen had their wages swelled in their favor during 1899, to an extent aggregating 115,000 shillings, furnishes an excellent commentary on the fact that strikes and lock-outs have been of less than 5 per cent of the total number of persons affected since the revival in British Trade. That over 1,000,000 workmen had their wages swelled in their favor during 1899, to an extent aggregating 115,000 shillings, furnishes an excellent commentary on the fact that strikes and lock-outs have been of less than 5 per cent of the total number of persons affected since the revival in British Trade.

Norwegian girls who do not know how to knit, sew, wash, and cook are to be refused permission to marry if a bill introduced by a reform legislator is made a law. Daughters of wealthy men are not to be excepted.

The Chinese are a nation, the fathers of which invented the compass shortly after the death of Aristotle; discovered the manufacture of porcelain, lacquer, ware, and silk; printed their classics five centuries anterior to the time of Caxton; established the coinage of the square-holed copper cash, which are still, practically, the only currency in the Middle Kingdom; and, before the advent of the Christian era, used carrier pigeons for bringing home news from ships, and voyaged to Arabia before Vasco Da Gama flourished; a nation which represents a fourth of the human race and has millions of her sons in all parts of the earth; a nation which, after 'witnessing the rise to glory and the decay of Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Greece, and Rome,' apparently feels sufficient courage in its strength to throw down the gauntlet to the whole civilized world.—Ex.

Some months ago Justice Meredith granted the Massey-Harris Company of Toronto, an injunction against striking moulders. Now the company claims there is no strike, but the moulders insist that there is and are pushing the matter to trial, as the interests of the union are seriously affected, because Justice Meredith left to the trial judge important questions to decide.

HISTORY OF CHINESE JEWS.

In the heart of China, 700 miles from Shanghai, on the banks of the Hoang-ho or Yellow river, live seven families of Chinese Jews—the sole remnant of 70 clans, 5,000 strong, who came into the Celestial Kingdom at the time of Ming-to II, who reigned about 319 A.D.

These seven families represent what at one time was a power in China—a city of Jews, so wealthy and esteemed that an Emperor built a magnificent synagogue for them and made one of them the treasurer of a great province, another a General in the imperial army, and honored the others as nobles. This in the golden age of Judaism in China, these Chinese Jews prospered to so great an extent that they grew careless in their worship and neglected the God of their fathers. To-day their synagogue is a mass of ruins, most of it sold to furnish food for the seven surviving families, and the place where they once worshipped their sacred books have been sold, their religious rites forgotten, their language has become a mere memory and their origin one of the mysteries of the mysterious Orient.

The existence of Chinese Jews has long been a mystery, for although they preserved a beyond doubt, yet so much of their history is speculative that the most profound scholars and students of Jewish and Oriental history have been at variance as to their origin. The survivors and those seen and spoken to during the last 25 years, all bore the unmistakable Jewish imprint of the Jew. There could be no doubt on that score. Not only that, but they observed most of the customs of their ancestors and worshiped in the orthodox manner. The fact of their Hebrew origin and descent has not been in dispute, but the why and the wherefore of their presence in China has been a matter of controversy among those interested in such matters.

Some have held that they were the lost tribes of Israel, but this wild speculation, especially as China was founded only once in the bible when Leah (xxxix, 12, says: "Behold—and these from the land of Shinar (Chin) At the time of Isaias 43:3 E.C. Tiglath-Pileser III., a contemporary of Jeroboam II., ruled Egypt, and the Jews were even then renowned traders, whose voyages extended into the farthest East. If the Chinese Jews had been the lost tribes, Chinese history would in all probability have referred to them, but their own records would have done likewise. Neither is the case.

Chinese history asserts that the Jews came to China during the reign of Ming-to II, of the Han or Tsin dynasty, about 319. The history of the Jews themselves declares that they came to China 224 A.D. from B.C. Tiglath-Pileser III., a contemporary of Jeroboam II., ruled Egypt, and the Jews were even then renowned traders, whose voyages extended into the farthest East. If the Chinese Jews had been the lost tribes, Chinese history would in all probability have referred to them, but their own records would have done likewise. Neither is the case.

In the days of Ming-to II, China was the most highly civilized nation in the world, and all the world traded with her. Half a dozen caravan roads led across Asia to the marts of China and the Jews, following the caravan trade, had travelled over them repeatedly. It took 250 days to travel from Syria to China. It is probable that the Jewish traders, finding the country fertile and the people friendly, advised their brethren to emigrate. So a huge caravan was made up and seventy clans or families started for their new home in China. They left

CONVERSION OF DON ENRIQUE.

An Episode of Mexican Railway Life.

From the Argonaut.

"It is most wonderful—Nay, more, it is marvelous, miraculous! Why, an hundred burros could not draw so great a load! No, not even an hundred of the best horses of Las Delicias! Come, my friend, let us instantly depart. Of truth, it is the work of the Evil One himself, and to remain longer would be to endanger the welfare of our souls. Let us never have railroads in our Mexico!"

Don Enrique was a provincial Mexican gentleman who had journeyed in that good, old-fashioned conveyance, a rattle-trap of a diligencia, from his far-away rancho to the frontier town of Paso del Norte, where he had been persuaded, not a little against his will, to accompany a friend to El Paso, on the east side of the Rio Grande, there to view the wonders being wrought by the Americans. The first railroad to enter El Paso had just been completed, and he saw for the first time in his life that wonderful machine, a steam locomotive. Its strange noises filled him with alarm; the foul smoke pouring from its stack almost blinded him, and, awe-stricken by its miraculous strength, he finally gave expression to his emotions, as shown above. He turned a deaf ear to the laughing remonstrances of his friend, meanwhile piously crossing himself, and insisted upon immediately returning to the Mexican side of the river, there, he felt, they would be safe from the malignant influence of the diabolical machine. And, upon arriving in Paso del Norte, he lost no time in starting back home, but it was with a heavy heart; he was oppressed with the fear that he had committed a heinous sin.

A few months later he was informed that his cousin, who had been granted an American company, whereupon he held up his hands in speechless horror. Regaining use of his tongue, he denounced the impious government of his country in terms both vigorous and picturesque, but that accomplished nothing. He asked the engineers who located the line of the road entered the bounds of Las Delicias he used all the diplomacy at his command to turn them aside, but to no effect, for the road was surveyed to pass within a mile of his house.

In due time the graders came, a motley crowd of rude, rough men, who laughed and joked and sang and whistled, and burst of impotent rage he saw them tear an ugly trench across the breadth of Las Delicias. Then came the track-layers, and he raved and stormed like one beside himself as the lines of glittering rails crept up and past his home; and he roared and raved in pious rage at sight of the telegraph wires. It was in the least modified when the railroad com-

pany paid him a good, round sum for its right-of-way across his property, and rejected with a superb gesture of scorn the annual pass that was also tendered him.

"No, no, señor!" he exclaimed, indignantly; "I was powerless to prevent the desecration of my beloved country, but I did what I could. As yet the infamous government has not enacted laws compelling me to patronize your railroad, and until that be done neither I, nor my family, nor yet my servants, shall imperil our souls by going near your trains. Take back the pass to those who sent it, and tell them that I, Enrique del Toro, do exorcise it and them."

Don Enrique's opposition gave the officials of the road but little concern; his was only one of many such cases; nevertheless it was decided to propitiate him by establishing a station convenient for his safe and comfortable journey. It was not far from his house. When the time arrived to select a man to have charge of this station, Bob Evans, a man who was a thorough railroader and with a reputation for coolness and "nerve," but who was utterly lacking in respect for Mexicans, were chosen. It was not the man to make overtures of friendship to Don Enrique, most decidedly not—and Don Enrique would have repelled such overtures had they been made. Weeks passed, with each seeming to be insensible of the other's existence; but such were agencies at work that were destined soon to break down the barriers between them.

One morning a vaquero galloped madly to the hacienda, bringing Don Enrique the terrifying news that a large party of Apache Indians had swept down from the neighboring mountains, killing and burning, and were making for the hacienda. Many years had passed since the Indians had raided that country, and so Don Enrique was utterly unprepared to meet them.

"God of my soul, what am I to do?" he groaned. "We are too few to resist them. We must fly, but where? Oh, my wife, my daughter! Truly it is an evil day that has come upon us. We must flee from Las Delicias, but where can we find refuge? There are no soldiers near, or than Chihuahua, and of traitors the Indians would overtake us before we could go so far." And the poor man wrung his hands in despair.

"You forget the railway, Don Enrique," the vaquero answered. "Let us hurry to the station, the train may come at any moment, and all the Apache of the Sierra Madre could not overtake that, it moves with such great swiftness."

"The railway is a device of Satan for Mexicans always amused Evans—sneeringly replied.

"And are not the Apaches Satan's own

The younger generation intermarried with the Chinese, the precepts of their religion were forgotten and gradually the Chinese Jews wandered away from the teachings of their prophets. Gradually, too, prosperity left them and ill-luck began. Their temple was destroyed again, and when funds were needed to rebuild none were forthcoming for many years. At last enough was obtained, but the glory of their Holy of Holies had departed, never to return. Matters went from bad to worse, until about some of the Chinese Jews went into the world in an effort to better their condition. One of these sought a Mandarin's degree in Peking, and while there met Matthew Ricci, the famed Jesuit missionary. According to Father Ricci, the stranger called upon him one day and said that as both were of one race and kind, the stranger desired to say in respect. Father Ricci made inquiry as to the stranger's religion and learned that he was a Jew. Thinking to convert him to Christianity, he took him into the mission chapel, where the stranger bowed before a likeness of the Virgin and Child.

"What did you bow?" asked Father Ricci in astonishment.

"Because that is a picture of the prophet in childhood," meaning Moses, probably, replied the stranger. Then Father Ricci told him of the coming of the long-promised King of the Jews, but the stranger laughed and declared that he was not due for 10,000 years. Three years later, Father Ricci dispatched the Jew to the mission chapel, but he could get nothing definite about the Jew's settlement. In 1613 Julius Aleni, who, because of his great learning, was dubbed the European Confucius by the Chinese, visited Kai-fung-fu, but was not permitted to see the Pentateuch, the book of which he had heard so much. This Pentateuch, as he called it, was handed down from father to son from the earliest days of Judea. Of course, the devout Jesuit fathers were most anxious to obtain possession of this religious treasure and nearly every year, ambassadors went to Kai-fung-fu with offers of state and influence, but in vain. It was not until 1673 that Father Ricci was permitted to see the Pentateuch and soon discovered that it was only fragmentary. Upon his return to Europe, he published a pamphlet detailing his experience and giving a translation of the tablets and scrolls he had seen. This pamphlet caused no end of discussion and innumerable tracts and treatises were written to prove that the Chinese Jews were descended from the lost tribes and more especially from Abasurus, the wandering Jew. The stories grew and grew, until they assumed fantastic proportions and the wildest conjectures prevailed.

All these propositions were made to solve the mystery, but nothing of importance was done until 1850, when an expedition started from Hong Kong, accompanied by two Christian natives. After being absent for some months, they returned with the news that the settlement at Kai-fung-fu was in a deplorable state. The remaining Jews lived in the ruins of the synagogue, half-starved and broken in spirit. They had no religion, had forgotten their language almost entirely, and had sold the synagogue bit by bit, in order to sustain life.

Now the Chinese Jews number less than 100—Jews only in name, wretched, poor, despised Pariahs, mere echoes of the forgotten race.

Biggs—Didn't you tell me Mrs. Limestone was a grass widow?

Diggs—Yes.

Biggs—She told me her husband was dead.

Diggs—Oh, the Colonel? Of course he is. She's a blue grass widow.

Biggs—A blue grass widow.—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you consider him much of an actor?"

"Well, rather too much. It wouldn't hurt him to lose 60 or 70 pounds."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

imps?" the vaquero rejoined, with respectful persistence.

Don Enrique was loath to surrender his cherished policy of non-interference with the railroad, but his wife and daughter, who had clamored for the vaquero's suggestion, when they saw men beset one poor man, that man has but one course to follow. He yielded, and immediately his household began its flight. Pell-mell, shrieking and gesticulating, they poured into the station, surrounded by the soldiers, and Don Enrique, with a simple mind, arrived no less by his fear of the clicking telegraph instruments than by his apprehension of the blood-curdling horrors of an Apache raid, to explain the cause of their coming. He spoke Spanish, the only language he knew, and his contentedness had failed to point out in an unbroken stream that was wholly unintelligible to Evans, who could understand Spanish only when it was spoken slowly and with careful enunciation.

Mexicans always amused Evans when they did not disgust him. Their theatrical display of emotion, their deservings, starting and ending in comical grimaces, when excited, were to him all that the antics of a cage of monkeys are to the small boy. In puzzled amusement he sat staring at Don Enrique, letting him talk away until exhausted, and then coolly informed him that he had failed to catch his meaning.

Don Enrique gasped with surprise, what could he do to arouse this thick-headed American, he wondered. A happy thought occurred to him. Grasping Evans by the arm, he dragged him to the window. "Mira, señor," he cried, pointing to the west, where a number of soldiers were standing at attention. "Indios! Apaches! Muchos, muchos!" Evans was a frontiersman, and his mind instantly took in the situation. With a bound he reached his telegraph instrument and began calling Chihuahua, while Don Enrique drew back from the door, his face ashen as he could see. The Chihuahua office was prompt to respond, and the next moment an urgent call for soldiers went leaping along the wire. There was immediate excitement in Chihuahua; the fussy switch-engine that was standing for the moment idly beside the telegraph office awoke with a start, and the train was soon on its way, where it began hastily sorting out the coaches. In hot haste a messenger was dispatched to the barracks; breathless he rushed into the office of the commandante, and the next minute there arose an angry snarling of drums and a loud, excited calling of bugles. Then came a patter of many sandaled feet, and the words "al jinete, al jinete," hastily called by roll and counting of fours, followed by sharp, quick-spoken words of command, and a column of swarthy, uniformed men emerged from the barracks. Again a sharp command, and they sprang forward at the double-quick, racing to the railroad station, where the train was now waiting for them. Having seen the soldiers safely aboard, the conductor went into the telegraph office, where he remained a few minutes; when he came out again he carried in his hand a crumpled bit of paper, on which appeared the words, "Run regardless." His hand shot upwards in a salute to the waiting engine, and, with a clanging bell and the hiss of escaping steam, the train moved out.

Anxiously the refugees at Las Delicias scanned the western horizon. In that direction an almost level plain stretched away mile upon mile to where it met a range of mountains that were velvety and blue with distance. Midway in this plain a cloud of dust arose, and, with every moment, and drew rapidly nearer. Now a dense roll of black smoke appeared, and ascended straight upward to lose itself in the blue of the sky, and an angry glare of flame leaped upward beneath it. The Apaches were coming in a cloud of dust and smoke, and, with a clanging bell and the hiss of escaping steam, the train moved out.

"No need for worry, señor," returned Evans, who was sitting with one ear over his telegraph instruments; and with exasperating coolness he struck a match and lit his pipe.

"No need for worry!" gasped Don Enrique. "What shall we do?"

But Evans did not reply, did not hear; he was entirely absorbed by what the telegraph was saying. Presently a look of satisfaction shone in his face, and he made a hasty mental calculation: "In half an hour the train will be here, in an hour, soldiers, sixty miles away, an 'Cussin' Jimmy' Johnson a-pullin' 'em; result, some Indians to bury in 'bout an hour, if Jimmy stays on the rails—hot times for us if he don't."

The cloud of dust kept rolling nearer, a group of thick black specks came into view at its base, and, as it increased in number with every moment, and that grew larger, and took form, and became galloping Apaches. Nearer, nearer they came, and the sobbing, praying, hysterical, Mexicans relinquished all hope of mortal aid; but not so with Evans. He calmly surveyed the window, he was watching the track, and, presently, far away where the two lines of gleaming rails seemed to unite in one, he caught sight of another speck—a speck that was sending aloft a plume of inky-black smoke. "Fireman's workin' like 'em," he mused, "an' Jimmy's got her comin' down the track, an' she's comin' grade, too. Ain't he a bird?" Now he looked at the Indians, and a look of concern stole into his face. They were getting dangerously near. Going to his desk, he took out and cocked his revolver. It held six loads, one for each of the next minute, the worst should come far better death for them than capture by the Apaches, he thought. Glancing at these poor creatures, who were huddling together in a corner of the room, he noticed for the first time that one of them, a young woman whom he took to be Don Enrique's daughter, was possessed of more than ordinary beauty, and was gazed with the thought that his might be the hand that must end her life.

The Apaches were within rifle-range of the station, and the rapid pounding of their horses' hoofs was distinctly heard, when the rails began to vibrate and hum beneath swiftly burning wheels. The next minute, with a deafening roar of escaping steam, and with every wheel sliding and sending showers of sparks from the rails, the train bearing the soldiers swept up to the station and came to a stop. Stentorian commands rang out, followed instantly by a rattling and cracking of locks, and a thunderous volley from the soldiers' rifles. They had no right to do that, but they did it.

The surprise of the Apaches was complete; several of their number reeled and almost fell from their ponies. A whoop and a wave of their leader's hand sent them flying back toward the mountains, and the soldiers quickly pouring from the train, started in hopeless pursuit of them. Don Enrique was one who saw a vision—so sudden a transition from dumb despair to a sense of safety stupefied him. With round, wide-open eyes, he stared for a few moments at the fleeing Indians, at the dusty soldiers above whose heads fluttered the flag of his country, and then, in a sudden transport of joy, rushed to Evans and clasped him in his arms.

"My friend, my very dear friend," he cried, kissing the surprised American, first on one cheek, then the other. "Nay, thou art more than friend—saviour—saviour of my property—of my family—of all that I hold dear in this world!"

"Oh, hello! Say drop it! Turn me loose,

you old fool! D—n you, quit kissin' me," spluttered Evans, speaking English as was natural under such circumstances.

—performed a miracle, thou and thy railroad, and thy telegraph! Don Enrique, with a sudden interruption, and holding his hand to his forehead, was struggling with all his strength to get away.

Evans gave up, and, to escape further speculation, pushed forward his head on the Mexican's shoulder; his face was flushed with shame, and his eyes were rolling ludicrously from side to side, fairly speaking the disgust he felt.

"Ay de mi! I did oppose the building of thy railroad. I thought it the work of the devil, and I denounced the government for permitting it. But I was wrong, I, Enrique del Toro, do admit that I was wrong, and henceforth I am the friend of the railroads of the telegraph also. It has been the means of saving our lives, and therefore can not be harmful to our souls. I am the friend of thy railroad, I repeat, and I will now accept the pass I once did refuse. Come to my house, my friend, it is time; all that I was wrong, and henceforth I am the friend of the railroads of the telegraph also. It has been the means of saving our lives, and therefore can not be harmful to our souls. I am the friend of thy railroad, I repeat, and I will now accept the pass I once did refuse. Come to my house, my friend, it is time; all that I was wrong, and henceforth I am the friend of the railroads of the telegraph also. It has been the means of saving our lives, and therefore can not be harmful to our souls. 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THEATRICAL.

Monday....."Isle of Champagne"
 Tuesday....."Haverley's Minstrels"
 Wednesday....."El Capitán"
 Thursday (grand double bill)
 "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pinafore"
 Friday....."Little Tycoon"
 Saturday....."Patience"

With the exception of the engagement of the Haverley minstrels on Tuesday night, the coming week at the Victoria theatre will be given over to opera. The Jules Grau company returns this season with three new operas and but one of its old members. The three new operas have never been heard here before, but come of the new people are old favorites. The operas are all of comparatively recent birth, and are really pieces of value and interest.

The company carries the stage sittings for all the operas and is said to be freshly costumed and to be renovated in chorus orchestra and every way. "The Isle of Champagne" was written about eight years ago by Alfred Bryns and Louis Harrison, and was a remarkable success. "El Capitán" is John Philip Sousa's clever opera, which the West has been anxiously waiting to hear. It made its first appearance only about five years ago. Willard Spenser's "The Little Tycoon" is well known, being his greatest success.

The other members of the company fill their places well, and the chorus is strong and active.

Tuesday is to be given over to the Haverley Minstrels and the Opera company will sing in Nantano. The Haverley Minstrels have not been seen here for many seasons. That funny comedian George Wilson is with the company and this fact is sufficient to account for much mirth. He has a reputation of many seasons past as a fun-maker. He has been original and clean in his ideas in selecting material for his audiences. With him the big four, Dan Allman, Gardner & Hunt, Mazier &



GEO. WILSON.

Conley, Baker & Teal, Master Martin, Dan Waldron, Bobby Teal, William J. Mack, James Connors, John Morton, Robert Baker, have the comedy in charge; the principal vocalists are: Sam Nankerville, J. J. Claxton, John S. Roand, Harry Leighton, John Maxwell and several others. Claude Nankie is the New Haverley Minstrels is not only magnificent in his colorings, but designed in a novel manner as well, and entirely out of the conventional and with the arrangement of the many rows of talented fellows handsomely costumed, the picture is complete. About noon on Tuesday the grand street display will take place with Claude Nankie's Challenge Band and the entire company on parade.

"At the White Horse Tavern." A comedy adopted from the German, follows the Grau Opera engagement, being presented at the Victoria on the 10th, of the performance in Winnipeg one of the local papers says: "It is a comedy of more than usual merit, flavoring of the romance of bygone days when the frothy style of many present-day comedies had not come into vogue. The action throughout is slow, but interest never flagged in enjoyment of the delightful love story unfolded. The tavern itself is a pretty piece of stage work, the comfortable Tyrolean resort being shown nestled among the woods and the foot of the Alps. The scene capably sets the correct atmosphere for the telling of the love affairs of Madame Josepha, the hostess of the White Horse, and Leopold, the head waiter; of Ollie Giesche, the daughter of the garrulous old German, and the young lawyer Frederick Siedler; of Arthur Sutter and his bald head, and the hissing Clara. It is a comedy requiring intelligent people, and the company, headed by Miss Minerva Dorr and Mr. Frank Norcross in the roles of the hostess and head waiter of the tavern, fill the requirements to a nicety."

Madame Modjeska, who will appear at the Victoria in December, opened her tour, under the management of Wagenhals & Kemper, at Orange, N.J., Oct. 11, in Macbeth, and on Oct. 12, at Trenton, gave the first performance of the revival of King John, that will be the feature of her repertoire this season. In the role of Constance in King John, Madame Modjeska is reported to have achieved one of her greatest successes. R. D. MacLean and Odette Tyler, who are featured, gave effective performances of King John and Prince Arthur, respectively. Good work also was done by Barry Johnston as Falconbridge and Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff as Queen Eleanor. The mounting of the plays, says the Dramatic News was lavish and handsome.

TROUT ON TAP.

A Boston Drummer's Ingenious Way of Turning an Honest Penny.

From New York Sun.

In the days when the only means of rapid communication with Eastport, Maine, was by a lumberman's boat, a certain Bostonian, N. B. Bean, a commercial traveller, came here from Boston and paid a visit to Campobello Island, which belongs to New Brunswick, though only a short distance down the harbor. Bean had a little money, and liking the island, he bought a tract of land on top of the hill, and a small house, and a pond, and a small pond, in the middle of which was a small pond, in a hollow about two hundred feet above the water, which was washed by the pond, and was fed by springs. Bean had it stocked with trout, which were caught in brooks on the mainland and brought over in packages. Then he went away for four years. On his return the pond was swarming with fine trout. Though the place had been asked by expert anglers, they had never met with any luck, because there were so many caddis worms and other insects in the water that the fish had no need for taking the bait. Bean consulted a lawyer and found that as his pond contained less than ten acres it was his to hold and protect against all comers. He sent a crew of men who bored a hole from the shore through the bank facing the ocean, inserting a water main in the opening. When he had put a turn in the pipe so far inside the hill that it would not freeze in winter, he was ready to supply fish to order. Orders were sent in Boston and other large places for as many trout as he could furnish. Then Bean came to Campobello, turned the stop cock, drew off the water and picked up the fish as easily as he could slings. He always left enough to stock the pond with young fry, after which he closed the faucet and allowed the springs to fill the pond for the growing of more trout.

"Jane came home to-day crying and said she was sure George no longer loved her with his whole heart. And they've been married only two months."

"Jane's a zoose. Anybody who looks at George knows that his heart's all right. It's his liver that's gone back on him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

School Column

At last—it has been accomplished. The inauguration of the High School Field Games took place on the school grounds on November 8th, marking a new era in our outdoor athletics. An earlier date had been chosen, and the events were to have taken place at the Oak Bay grounds, but the weather proved refractory and upset the well laid plans. Thursday, however, was ideal and brought many visitors, parents, uncles, aunts, cousins, also big brothers and sisters, whose interest in their "Alma Mater" has not diminished.

The sports began with military drill by the three companies of the school, number 1 (Girls), captain, Mrs. Tully; number 2 (Girls), captain, John Coates; No. 3 (Boys), captain Sam Shanks. Major Williams, who kindly consented to act as judge, after watching the drill very attentively, finally decided it was an exact tie between companies 1 and 3, and requested that these two companies should repeat one of the evolutions. This was done and resulted in favor of Capt. Shanks's company, which was duly awarded the flag presented last year by Mayor Hayward for annual competition. However, both Miss May Tully and John Coates, are to be congratulated for their superior drilling of their companies, and next year it is to be hoped that the girls will carry the flag.

The next part of the programme consisted of sports, and games, which were entered into with much zest by all the pupils. The races were as follows:—

1. One hundred yards (boys). 1st Sam Shanks, 2nd William Blackburne. 2. One hundred yards open (girls). 1st Cecil Hardie. 3. Three legged race. 1st William Blackburne and Tom Wimbey, 2nd Ralph Gibson and Clifford Pineo. 4. Hop, step and jump (boys). 1st Brock Robertson, 2nd Arthur Levy—34 feet 8 inches. 5. Standing long jump (boys). 1st Arthur Levy—8 feet 1 inch; 2nd Brock Robertson—8 feet.

6. Sack race (boys). 1st Robert McInnes, 2nd Clifford Pineo. 7. Potato races—50 yards—(girls). 1st Cecil Hardie, 2nd Alice Redfern.

8. Quarter mile race (boys under 16). 1st Ralph Gibson, 2nd Clifford Pineo. 9. Thread and needle race (girls). 1st Abbie Cameron, 2nd Alice Redfern.

These were followed by an exciting game of hockey between the two High School teams—captains, Alice Fletcher and May Tully. When half-time was called the score stood 2-0 in favor of Miss Tully, but when the game closed Miss Fletcher's team had retrieved their fortunes and the score was 2-2. During the half-time recess the boys played a football game of Rugby. Marchant and Anderson being the two captains. Winsby and Shanks were noticeable on account of their good play; the result was 10-0 in favor of Anderson.

Then the hungry participants of the afternoon's sport adjourned to the large hall where Miss Fletcher had refreshment ready at prettily decorated tables. On the whole the afternoon was most successful, and we pupils wish to join in thanking Miss Watson to whose exertions our success was largely due.

ELECTIONS.

If the voters of Victoria were interested in politics as were the pupils of the High School, Wednesday afternoon, very little business would have been transacted. During the morning the pupils gained the permission of the teachers to hold an election at school. If any visitors had come to our school during lunch hour they would have wondered whether it was an election room or a school room. In the third division books were thrown aside, some pupils were preparing tables and chairs in the corners of the room, others punching holes in the tops of chalk boxes to be used as ballot boxes, others writing out ballots; and all who could not help in this way were standing in groups from which indignant exclamations were constantly heard, each pupil trying to out-do the others in the praise of his or her party. Even after the afternoon session was called the buzz still kept up till Mr. Paul assured us that voters were silent when elections came off, and we were threatened that if we did not suppress our feelings we would be allowed the privilege of a general election. Finally all was ready and each division was called in alphabetical order to vote. The result was a small majority in favor of the Conservatives.

Total number of votes polled 185.
 Prior 52 Riley 41
 Earle 51 Drury 41

Great was the indignation of the Liberal party at this news, and equally great were the rejoicings of the Conservatives. The third division were fortunate that their division room was chosen—as it permitted a little deviation from the ordinary routine of Latin, Geometry etc.—Not always as interesting as elections.

EXAMINATIONS.

Results of examinations for October:
 Div. I. 1st in English, Miss Fanny Whyte 97 per cent., 1st in French Miss Mowatt 91 per cent.

Div. II. Head of class Miss Bryce 92 three-sevenths per cent.
 Div. III. Head of class Miss Whitaker, 84 1/2 per cent.
 Div. IV. Head of class H. B. Marchant 94 per cent.

The pupils of the High School desire to express their sympathy for Miss Jeanie Colquhoun, a former pupil of the school, who is suffering from a fatal malady at St. Joseph's Hospital. They hope for her speedy and entire recovery.

MAUDE FIELL.

ADVICE.

Advice from a boy in an office to boys going to school.

The idea that most boys go to school with is to do as little work as they can and have as much fun as possible. Instead, they should work hard and diligently during school hours and during recreation hours have as much pleasure as they desire. Much attention should be paid to writing—not vertical writing, because most of the offices do not like it and won't have it, not only in school but at home in the evening. Good penmanship will help them considerably in leaving school in getting a position. Practice in the use of figures is also very necessary.

The habit of neatness—in person, desk and books and that of punctuality—should be formed by boys when attending school. These habits once formed will prove of value through life; if neglected a source of deep regret.

D. R. Willemar.

GUY FAWKES' DAY.

Monday November 5th was Guy Fawkes' Day. In the Colonies this day passed almost unnoticed, but in England it is a day of celebration and merriment. Firecrackers are put off and effigies of Guy Fawkes are made and burned. It is, in fact, to the English almost as the "Fourth of July" is to our American Cousins.

The well-known story of Guy Fawkes is as follows:—

King James I. did not favor the Catholics, and they were so enraged, that Robert Catesby and a few other Catholics formed a plot to destroy the King and his parliament, with gunpowder. To this end they rented a vault in the basement of the parliament buildings, and there stored barrels of gunpowder. They then threw faggots and fuel over gunpowder to serve as a blind to the guards.

A few days before the day appointed for the carrying out of the plan, one of the conspirators, Francis Tresham, wrote a mysterious letter to Lord Montagu, which was shown to the members of parliament. King James at once suggested that the note referred to gunpowder—a recent invention. A search was made and Guy Fawkes, a Spanish soldier was discovered preparing matches. He was arrested at midnight November 4th and a terrible crime thus averted.

Catesby had gone to stir up a rebellion but his few followers were attacked and Catesby with several others was killed. The rest were taken prisoners and committed for trial.

JAMES B. RUSSELL.

THE STAGE AS A PULPIT.

Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf Compares the Stage with the Sermon.

I am not a frequent visitor at the theatre. The cause that keeps me from it, however, is not that which generally keeps preachers from its doors. One of the reasons is, that such busy bodies as myself have been, since in the ministry, have afforded me but few leisure evenings for the enjoyment of dramatic performances. The other reason is, that almost every night that I have witnessed a powerful play upon the stage I have been discouraged from coming again by a considerable feeling of humiliation—suffered for the most part, and a faint notion of the sins of the stage, but by a consciousness of the weakness of the sermon when compared with the power of the drama. The bluntness of the actor's influence of the pulpit as strongly as I do, one who sees as little of the theatre as I do, can certainly not be charged with a hatred of the pulpit or with an undying love of the stage, when I say that there are times when as a moralizer, the preacher seems to me but a blunderer alongside the actor, and the sermon but a faint echo of the powerful reality of the drama; when, instead of looking upon the actor as of another and inferior profession, I take pride in his power and admiration him "Brother Preacher," "Brother Toller in the Vineyard of the Lord."

Whether he would permit me to address him as such, or whether he would feel himself at all honored by the appellation, is very questionable. Reason enough he has for loathing and hating the clergy. Why has he not done so? Why has he not said, "Who has so ruthlessly persecuted him as the preacher? Who has so hopelessly excommunicated him as the church? Who has so cruelly crucified him as the clergy-ridden communities?"

Had the actor been a traitor of countries or a slayer of people, had he been cruel, restless or evil, had he been ungrateful, he could not have been more loathed and shunned, more cruelly condemned here and hereafter, than he and his profession have been during a few exceptional intervals, from the rise of the modern era, and even long before it. At the very cradle of the histrionic art we find its pursuer bent upon throttling it.

I have strong suspicions that envy is still the cause of much of the church's persecution of the stage. The stage is more popular than the pulpit. And deservedly so. Compare the average puritan church with the average legitimate theatre, and you will find contrast enough. The one is ascetic; the other is aesthetic. The one chills, the other cheers. The one depresses, the other recreates. The one surrounds itself with a cemetery atmosphere, the other with a life-giving atmosphere. The one is dogmatic and dictatorial; the other teaches without rod or prod, and preaches without stench or choke, and exerts without largely with the past, and with the future; the other deals largely with the present, and shows present misery, or present loss, or shows present hope, or present joy, or shows how misery may be avoided or endured, how joy may be gained or retained.

Take the best sermon and see how dull it is alongside a good play. What is a preacher alongside an Irving? Words are never as powerful as actions. Precepts are never as powerful as examples. The enacted sinks deeper into the mind and heart and is longer remembered than the heard or read. I have heard it said that sermons which depict and condemn their crimes, will tremble when crime is enacted before their eyes.

OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

Among the curiosities of the law is the following, reported by the Rochester Post-Express:—

At a term of the Circuit court in one of the up-river counties, not long ago, a horse case was on trial, and a well-known "horseman" was called as a witness.

"Well, sir, you saw this horse?" said the defendant's counsel.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you do?"

"I just opened his mouth to find out how old he was, and I says to him, says I, 'Old feller, I guess you're purty good yet.'"

"Stop!" cried the opposing counsel. "Your Honor, I object to any conversation carried on between the witness and the horse when the plaintiff was not present."

The objection was sustained.

"Bunks is a 'ully narrow-minded." "He is, eh?"

"Yes; when he lends you money he never forgets it."—Chicago Record.

"I tell you what, there's a dark outlook for that young man."

"What's the job in a slend tower?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sparkling Wine.

WE take pleasure in presenting statement showing the importations of the various brands of Champagnes into the United States from January 1st to October 1st, 1900, as follows:—

Imports of Champagne

INTO THE UNITED STATES.

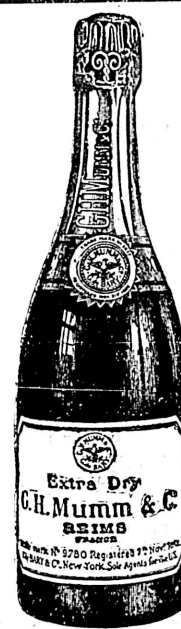
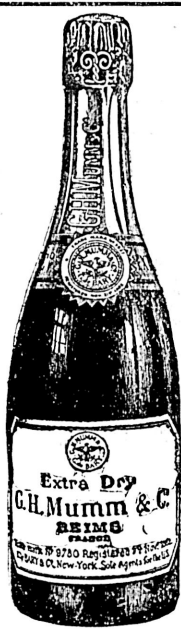
By the Sole Agents of the various brands
 From January 1st to Sept. 1st, 1900.

CASES

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry - 86,082
 Moët & Chandon.....28,720
 Pommery & Greno.....20,393
 Heidsieck & Co.....7,547
 Ruinart, Pere & Fils.....6,435
 Piper Heidsieck.....6,148
 Louis Roederer.....5,963
 Vve. Clicquot.....5,040
 Perrier-Jouët.....3,411
 A. DeMontebello & Co.....1,307
 Ernest Erroy & Co.....1,335
 Delbeck & Co.....1,225
 St. Marcoux.....1,146
 Bouche, Fils & Co.....1,054
 Gold Lack.....555
 Various Other Brands.....10,704

Total187,134

Compiled from Custom House Records



The list is compiled from the Custom House records by S. Y. Allair & Son, New York, and is authentic. Figures tell the tale.

We have been asked why it is that the G. H. Mumm people export such large quantities of Champagne, and at the same time retain the good quality. It is answered in this way:—Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. have made it a rule to buy very largely of fine vintages, in order to tide over poorer ones, which accounts for the uniform excellence of their justly celebrated "Extra Dry," and carrying always an immense stock, they are thus enabled to supply all demands, however large, while maintaining the same high standard of quality of their wine.

Only the first pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne District are used by the G. H. Mumm Company, and owing to their great skill in the composition of Cuvées, by combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest percentage of alcohol, no other champagnes, no matter what price, can excel their "Extra Dry."

See that you get the G. H. Mumm's with the rose colored metal cap, as shown in the accompanying cut. It is the only genuine G. H. Mumm's upon the market. Imported only by us. To be obtained at all grocers, hotels, clubs, and refreshment places in British Columbia.

We have just landed a shipment of 1,000 cases. This, with our present stock, will enable us to supply the demands for the coming season.

PITHER & LEISER, Importers.
 VICTORIA, B.C.

DID YOU EVER USE

NOVO

Well you should try it. It cleans Suits, Dresses, Carpets, Lisleums, and Patent Work perfectly.

WHOLESALE—HUDSON BAY CO. SIMON LEISER & CO.

PRICE PER TWO-GALLON BOTTLE, 25 CENTS.

SAMPLES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AFTER FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING

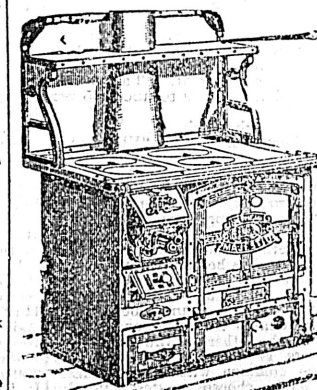
STORES.
 J. SEHL,
 F. M. GILBERT & SON,
 S. SHORE,
 WATSON & HALL,
 ERSKINE WALL & CO.,
 FELL & CO.,
 MOWAT & WALLACE,
 HARDRESS CLARKE.

We Shall Have a Cold Winter.

We have the Stores you will require. We have the largest stock of Air Tight Heaters. We have the best styles. We have the cheapest prices. We have a new line of Coal Heaters. We attend to all orders promptly.

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St.



THE U. S. JACK TARS VOTE.

From the Globe-Democrat.

If there is one occasion more significant than another in the all-around life of a Yankee man-of-war, it is the lucky chance that finds him in a home port on election day. True there are other welcome diversions that occasionally fall to his share—such, for example, as taking his ship into action or sitting in judgment on the merits of a thanksgiving banquet. But such privileges are commonplace in the extreme when compared to the momentous novelty of manipulating his ballot in the interest of the country in general—and himself in particular. The fates have, on the whole, been singularly magnanimous to Jack on the question of his suffrage rights. It is true that various of our commonwealths, whose extreme interior situation would seem to constitute ample safeguard against any surplus political patronage from the navy, have further hedged themselves about the prohibitory laws, specifically relating to the followers of that illustrious organization. However, superfluous as the measure at a casual glance might appear, its adoption and enforcement is not without questions. On the contrary, it suggests an astute enlightenment on the part of its originators, as to certain weird antics occasionally ascribed to the material of the navy on election day in our less exacting seaboard states, where the political prerogatives of the fraternity in question are recognized to a somewhat unusual extent.

The fact is that however deep the interest Jack manifests in all elections where he is apt to be thoroughly non-partisan in his principles. All political creeds are one with him. Whatever the outcome of the issues at stake, the navy officer is not without questions as to his position and the certainty of his pay are the least of his worries, while the more momentous questions such as shore liberty "bum-bum" privileges will continue to be regulated by his sea-going superiors. So why should he discriminate between such minor questions as Democracy or whether his preoccupied brain over such trifles as tariffs and trusts when it comes to polling his ballot? But, nevertheless, the fascination of the voting booth, when enervated by his somewhat extravagant notion of convivial associations, is not shared by Jack—even if the result is not altogether compatible with the most exalted ideas of purity in election matters.

It was in California, at the fall elections of 1892 that the writer assisted in the interesting process of voting nearly 1,000 of Uncle Sam's sailors and marines. Our ship, though with five officers of the Pacific Squadron, had been lying in the Mare Island navy yard for over thirty days, when election day arrived, which fact entitled such members of the various crews claiming shore residence in the neighboring town of Vallejo to the privilege of casting their vote at that place. Accordingly orders were issued on the day preceding the election to poll the vessels in order to ascertain the number of Vallejites in the fleet. Whether to the surprise of the various commanders or not, the returns were certainly astonishing enough to the junior members of the personnel. The results aboard our own vessel may be used as fair estimate. The ship's complement consisted of exactly 180 men, less than one half of whom were native born Americans, the remainder including among other miscellaneous aliens eleven Japanese men attendants. And when the list of eligible voters was handed in by the crew, it totaled up exactly 128 United States citizens, every one of whom declared Vallejo to be his permanent voting place. It was perhaps fortunate for the general veracity of the vessel that the two marines who presumably resided elsewhere between cruises were confined to their hammocks with inflammatory rheumatism on this auspicious day.

However, no preliminary challenges were issued by the commanding officer, and on the following day all hands were ordered to prepare to go ashore by watches and vote. It was arranged that the starboard watch should go first, and its 80 men were turned out by the executive officer with the following laconic injunction:

"One vote and one beer only for each man. Hustle them through and return aboard before dinner."

Hustle, indeed! It was then 8 o'clock, and by allowing each man the regular three minutes for preparing his ballot and another for disposing of his drink, I lacked just one hour and fifty-six minutes of the time it would consume. However, I neglected to figure this out until afterward, though had I calculated the problem by the most approved lightning method beforehand, I would most probably have called for a dozen demijohns and beer into the allotted four hours, rather than hazard any criticism on the order of my superior.

It was less than five minutes by ferry to the Vallejo shore and had the way been perfectly clear from that point to the first voting precinct, there is no estimating what a major would have been in voting those 80 sailor men. But the moment the expedition disembarked at the landing it was met by a delegation of political buccaners, to whose blandishments the men fell an easy quarry, and in spite of all protest I beheld my command degenerate before my eyes into a dozen different squads, which were piloted away to many waterfront saloons by their triumphant captors. In vain I strove to reorganize my disbanded column! No sooner would I succeed through combined coaxing and threatening in reassembling a small proportion of the force, than it was straightway annihilated by my piratical adversaries—the rascals.

As matters progressed I realized the ruinous outcome that threatened the undertaking. I resorted to heroic measures and seizing upon a brace of jackies who were in the act of draining their fourth or fifth schooner, I whisked them away from the nearest voting place. But such tactics were such as lacking in moral effect as they were in dignity, and after duly voting the first two delinquents who immediately afterwards shaped their course for the next precinct, I resolved to take matter more philosophically.

This determination was further inspired by the sight of an officer from one of the other ships who had proceeded with me to the command. All this I gathered from the fact that not even a remnant of the command in question was anywhere in sight, while I only identified him as an officer by the nearest colloquial device, both eleven having been torn from his blouse, his cap being gone and his features battered beyond all recognition.

I immediately joined forces with my luckless compatriot, from whom I gleaned the comforting intelligence that the detachments from the entire fleet, all in a more or less demoralized condition were drifting about the town under the patronage of the political rascals,

drinking and voting alternately, and whenever the opportunity was presented. As we stood there taking stock of the situation, two squads of our bibulous charges approached from opposite directions. Utterly ignoring the presence of the spokesmen of these parties upon drawing sufficiently near entered upon the following colloquy:

"I say mates, whereaway you a-head-in?" queried one.

"Over to D precinct," was the rejoinder.

"They tells us the beer ain't give out over there yet."

"Aw, beer be blowed," quoth the first speaker with fine disdain. "Ain't you a-holdin' out for nothin' better 'an that? Come along with us down to G. They're servin' out the real hard stuff thereaway."

Of what influence possible and probable the influence of junior officers in the face of such exasperating conditions! Verily this was an occasion when Jack was bent on making the most of his birthright to freedom and equality, after a manner not set forth in the constitution.

In despair I turned away and sought a telephone station, where I finally connected with my executive at the navy yard.

"Well, what up?" was the terse demand of that bluff dignitary.

"The command has—" I hesitated before making the disastrous report.

"What's that? Speak plainer, can't you?" the command has started back I suppose you said."

"Started nowhere!" I returned in reckless desperation. "The command has gone to the devil, sir! Every man of it is drunk as a fool and voted enough times to send him to penitentiary for the rest of his natural life."

"Which is more than sufficient to send you up likewise," was my superior's cynical comment.

It would make a long story and involve a preponderance of detail more exciting than edifying, to relate all that followed on that eventful day and the one following—how the port watch of the fleet was sent after the starboard watch, and how it finally took the entire marine guard from the navy yard to round up both and bring them back aboard the various ships.

It is doubtful if so many Jack Tars were ever before or since turned loose among a community of voters as on that memorable November day at Vallejo.

But be his number great or small, so long as there remains a seaport town where the American man-of-war is entitled to a vote and he is on hand to avail himself thereof, depend upon it, his enthusiasm over the attendant festivities will more than offset his indifference regarding the paramount issues of the day.

JOSE DE OLIVEIRA.

PURE BRED STOCK.

Mr. E. Bullock-Webster Makes Some Interesting Remarks on the Subject.

From Similkameen Star.

In conversation with E. Bullock-Webster of Kamloops, on the subject of improving the stock of the ranches, he said: "There is no greater believer in improving stock than myself. For two years I was connected with one of the largest pure bred stock farms in Ontario. Just at the time when the stock was weakening to the importance of the subject. And the result is to be seen to-day in the wonderful improved condition of the stock and the far more rapid increase in the number of calves born to the cows. The Similkameen men have had to work under difficulties in the way of importing sires, and all things considered have not done so badly."

"You know the story of the first pure bred bull to cross the Hope mountain. How Messrs. Allison and Haynes brought up a grand shorthorn from California, and after a year's trial, they found the principal cattlemen would not purchase a carload of shorthorns in Ontario. Knowing the right district to go to, I found every help given me in selecting twelve representatives of some of the best families in the province, four of which belong to the famous Isabella strain. It was rather late in the season when I went East last year, most of the suitable animals having been picked up by buyers from the Western States."

"I intend spending the winter in England and expect to be back in Toronto about next March. I shall bring one car of stock home with me, and in the event of getting sufficient orders would make up a second one. I do not care what kind of stock is wanted, including poultry, pigs, or sheep, provided it is pure bred, nor do I care whether it is from England or America, since I realize that each addition of the improved stock of all the country means an advantage to us all."

PATERNALISM IN GLASGOW.

How the Big Scotch City Provides for the Welfare of Its Citizens.

From London Daily Mail.

It is when he is single that the Glasgow workman need spend little on the necessities of life. The corporation has devised a most economical lodging system, at varying prices, but much cheaper than corresponding places in London. Private enterprise has followed the municipal example. The man who for some 6d. to 1d. a night obtains accommodation of the most comfortable kind. With a little cubicle to himself, and with abundant common rooms, everything he wants is at hand. He is free and coming at night for him, with attendants to clean up after he has done. He can buy raw food at cost price and cook it himself, or he can, if he prefers, buy cooked stuff at low rates.

If the Glasgow workman is left a widower, he can go to the Municipal Family Home, where each of his children will be cared for by trained nurses, fed and tended while his father is earning his living for him. In 10d. a week, in addition to the father's house rent of 4s. 2d., a wife and children find food and shelter for herself and her children in the home at even lower rates.

THE CANADIAN FORCES.

With its issue of November 3 the Army and Navy Gazette, 3 York street, London, W. C., will publish a colored plate showing the uniforms of the Canadian Forces. Representatives of no less than nine regiments are given in the picture, including the Royal Canadian Regiment, Northwest Mounted, the 1st Canadian Dragoons, a gunner in the picturesque winter kit of the Royal Canadian Artillery, the Tenth Grenadiers and others. The coloring and grouping of the figures are very striking, and the plate forms a remarkable reminder of the splendid troops of the Dominion which rendered such signal service in the fight for the flag in South Africa.

"How is your club for the protection of birds coming on?"

"Oh, we stop meeting just before it is time to think about turkey."—Detroit Free Press.

"Roosevelt is great, isn't he?"

"Great, but I don't think as Bryan thinks he is."—Indianapolis Journal.

Washington Government

The Officers of the Departments In Uncle Sam's Great Capital.

An Immense Army of Clerks to Do All the Necessary Work.

From New York Times.

"Do you call this the Navy Department?" said a visitor to Washington who was being shown through the executive departments. "Why it's a city."

"No," replied his guide, "this isn't the Navy Department; it is only one of its divisions—the Bureau of Navigation."

The impression received by the visitor was not surprising. Each one of the great departments is a city in itself. At 4 o'clock the crowds which pour out of the immense buildings, some of which stretch over several blocks, would make up a population for a good-sized town. One of the sights of Washington is the afternoon swarms which choke up even the Pennsylvania Avenue, when the government employees go home.

The first impression one gets is that each Cabinet officer is the head of a great factory, with hundreds of employees. That is true in a measure, but it is not all the truth. The great concern over which he presides is made up of several great divisions, each doing different work. He is more like the head of several factories. This description is not meant to apply to the branches of the service throughout the country, which are all under the control of the Secretary at Washington, but simply to the divisions immediately under him in this city.

The public hears continually of "bureaus" and "divisions" in the various executive departments, but few understand that each of these "bureaus" is itself a great department, under the control of a distinguished specialist, and having a large number of subdivisions, each containing its own employees, some of whom are well-known and prominent men.

As an instance of how little the immensity of these departments is understood by the general public a Western correspondent says that during the Spanish war he was in the habit of getting the telegraphic orders made up by the "C" division, which is the division of the Adjutant General's office. "See Corbin and ask him to give you the names of the killed and wounded in to-day's battle bailing from this state."

The "Corbin" referred to is Adj. Gen. Corbin, the head of an immense department, with innumerable divisions. The great official machine over which he presides is the most modern and complete of the Adjutant General's office.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Mill store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 30b.

BAMBOO WORK.

NEW AND DURABLE STYLE of bamboo work at Kaval & Co., 50 Douglas st. a20

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C. F. MOORE, Notary Public Etc. 1 Taunton street. 322

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PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 144 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 206—Largest establishment; country order solicited. 141 Yates street.

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ED. LINES, General Scavenger 230 Yates street—Yards Etc., cleaners of Drains left at Speed Bros., Cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., Cor. Michelson and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, team street and corner of Balfour and Discovery street. Telephone 184.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR GOOD VALUE—Go to the Old Country Boot Store, 31 Johnson street. A FIRM OF MERCHANTS AND COM.

STODDART'S JEWELER STORE.

43 YATES STREET ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKELWATCH.

Stemwind and set, full jeweled escapement, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

\$2.50 AND \$3.00.

The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bakrunt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

Meigs (enthusiastically)—What do you think of it, General?

Sheridan (critically)—I see only one thing the matter with it, General.

Meigs (anxiously)—What's that, General?

Sheridan (critically)—I see only one thing the matter with it, General. The Census Office also occupies a large building, several blocks away from the Pension Bureau. In fact, of the vast bureaus in the Department, the Interior, there is room for only one in the department building, though it latter is immense in size. That bureau, the Patent Office, the Land Office, the Railroad Office, and the Office of Indian Affairs fill the old Post Office building. The Geological Survey has a building located about a block away from the Secretary's office. The minor bureaus which take up the rest are not occupied by the Patent office, the Appointment, Disbursing, India, Lands and Railroads, Patents and Miscellaneous, Stationery and Printing, Indian Territory, and Document Divisions, and the Board of Pension Appeals.

The Post Office Department, which has more employees than any other, is the most compact in Washington. Its various bureaus and sub-divisions are like vast machines.

All of the departments are similarly divided. The smallest of all the State Department, but even that has several divisions. In addition to the Chief Offices, there are several less widely known departments, such as the Lab Department, which are not sub-divided into bureaus, but each of which is about as big an institution as a bureau of one of the Executive Departments.

"Do you believe in church otteries?" she asked.

"Some kinds," he replied down fully.

"What do you mean?" she demanded.

"Well," he answered, "I believe in church weddings."—Chicago Post

Handy List of Victoria Firms

DANCING.—Learns to dance, learn to walk. Prof. A. C. Beech, 45 View street. a3

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK, ETC.

B. C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. a01

CASHMERE'S 884 Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, E.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Myard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Peccos, Koros, Primos, Etc. Same block Mrs. R. Myard's Art Studio, also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Mill store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 30b.

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\$2.50 AND \$3.00.

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Sheridan (critically)—I see only one thing the matter with it, General.

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Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for DYE, SKAGWAY WRANGEL (Carrying Her Majesty's mails) as follows:

AMUR..... Oct. 3, 17, 31
DANUBE..... Sept. 28, Oct. 10, 24
At 8 o'clock, p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED). WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 54.—Taking Effect October 15th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, at 1 a.m. from inner wharf. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, at 1:15 o'clock, p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

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Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Leam and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month, at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday, via Vancouver, for Wrangell and Skagway, at 8 a.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

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Montfort—Beaver Line Nov. 8.
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From Portland.

Nunidlan—Allan Line Nov. 28
Cunardian—Allan Line Dec. 1

From Boston.

New England—Dominion Line Nov. 7
Commonwealth—Dominion Line Nov. 14

From New York.

State of Nebraska—Allan State Line, Nov. 17
California—Allan State Line Dec. 1
Etruria—Cunard Line Nov. 10
Lucania—Cunard Line Nov. 17
Fenton—White Star Line Nov. 7
Germanic—White Star Line Nov. 14
St. Paul—American Line Nov. 7
St. Louis—American Line Nov. 14
Friesland—Red Star Line Nov. 7
Seethark—Red Star Line Nov. 14
Deutschland—Ham-Amey, Line Nov. 8
Augusta Victoria—Ham-Amey, Line Nov. 15
Frederick De Grosse—Ham-Amey, Line Nov. 8
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Ethiopia—Anchor Line Nov. 20
Anchonia—Anchor Line Nov. 24

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to B. W. GREER, Agent, Victoria, B. C.

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NOTICE.

ROCK BAY BRIDGE IS CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

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Lv. 12:15 p.m. Ben nett Ar. 1:25 p.m.
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Ar. 4:35 p.m. White Horse Lv. 9:00 a.m.
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MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

By H. Mortimer-Lamb.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD IN NEW YORK.

By kind permission of the publishers of the Mining Record I am enabled to reproduce here an excellent photograph of the interior of the Cariboo Hydraulic Company's melting room at Bullion, the photo also gives a good idea of the size of the enormous gold-ingot produced from the first clean-up this season. After the smelting operations have been performed, the ingot which stands nearly two feet high is wrapped in canvas and carefully packed in a box made of heavily bound two-inch planks the gold being held securely in place by wooden wedges. Two iron rings are then set in the sides of the box and through these are fitted wooden bars by which means the box may be lifted. The ingot, the result of the second clean-up, which was consigned to the New York agents of the Bank of Montreal, was described as "the biggest nugget ever received at the Assay office in Wall street." This mass of gold weighed with the box upwards of 800 pounds, and required four men to remove it from the track in the assay office to the scales.

VALUABLE MARBLE.

One of the Nelson papers makes the statement that the marble used to face the Burns & Houston blocks on Baker street, Nelson, is supposed to assay two dollars and fifty cents in gold. It may be of further interest to add that an assayer in Boundary Creek told me some time ago that he found it almost impossible to get hold of a piece of rock in that district which did not carry gold values. My friend required some gillions material entirely free of mineral for fluxing purposes and he hunted about until he picked up a most hungry specimen of rock; but even this proved under test to carry gold value of a dollar a ton.

about 8,000 tons a month. The bullion shipments aggregate somewhere in the neighborhood of \$65,000, and the value of the concentrates is not far from \$15,000. The Ymir mine also ships some clean ore direct to the smelters. This is a very creditable showing for a district that receives no "booming." In fact, it is doubtful if Nelson district is known as a gold producing outside the province except to the few who happen to own shares in the Athabasca. The Ymir and Duncan mines are both owned by Old Country companies and the Yellowstone and Bunker Hill by private parties in Ontario. Besides the producing mines above mentioned, there are according to the Tribune, fully a dozen more that will be producers within a year, and it is beyond reasonable limitations to predict that Nelson district will be the largest producer of gold in the province within five years.

SMELTING AT NELSON.

The big furnace at the Hall Mines has been blown in on lead ore, of which there is a supply on hand sufficient for a long run. Work on the new mechanical roaster is at the same time, proceeding apace. A certain quantity of ore, as it is taken out in the course of development, is being sent from the Silver King mine to the smelter.

PAYROLL OF A SMELTER.

The importance of the smelting industry in this province may be to some extent gauged by the fact that at the Trail works, alone, between 350 and 500 men are now employed and the payroll reaches every month the respectable total of approximately thirty thousand dollars. When, as it is to be hoped, will be the case before long, we can do all our own smelting at home, employment should be found for at least three thousand men, and in wages and salaries alone several millions of dollars will be put in circulation within the province.

At the Velvet work is chiefly confined to straightening the shaft from the 100 foot level and to putting in the foundation for a compressor. At the War Eagle the new ore body on the eighth level is being prospected. The Centre Star is still shipping from the slope on the second level, which is by no means exhausted. The balance of the shipments from the mine are being taken from the dump, with the exception of a little which is being found along the lines of development. The shaft is still being sunk towards the fifth level, which it has just about attained; while the Iron Mask is looking very well and making very satisfactory shipments.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WHITEWATER.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Whitewater Mines, limited, in London on the 29th of last month, the following very interesting report was presented by Mr. Fowler:—"The work done during 1899 was not satisfactory for the reason that at the time when the machinery had been adapted to the varying treatment of the ore the strike occurred, necessitating the shutting down of the mine for seven out of the twelve months covered by the accounts. During the greater part of this period the mill was kept going by using up the refuse ore from the dumps, from which only a very small profit was obtained, nearly if not all of which was absorbed by the proportionately heavy expenses which naturally continued in expectation of the strike ceasing at any time. Owing to these causes the profit for the year amounted only to £3,909, which the directors have applied to writing off the preliminary expenses and the amount expended on mine development and the general expenditure in London, brought forward from the 1898 accounts, leaving £2,623 to the debit of development account at December 31, 1899. The miners' strike terminating about the middle of February of this year, but it was not until some time later that a full force of men could be produced and the mine and mill placed in running order. From this time on, in part due to the poorer grade of ore then available, and in part due to a temporary difficulty in getting suitable men the profits produced have been smaller than the directors had reason to expect, but from the latest information to hand, ground containing higher grade material, which has hitherto been inaccessible, is now available, and is expected to produce a considerable improvement in the returns.

thickness much lower than was the case in early days, and we have not encountered so thick bodies as were stopped in under the former owners. This is best shown by comparison:—From October, 1895 to March 24th, 1898, the air stopped was 75,700 square ft.; tons produced, 7,709 averaging 98 ozs. silver and 30 percent lead, and yielding \$4 per ton. During our period of ten months to September 1st, 1900 (20 months) area stopped 75,500 square ft.; product 4,803 tons, averaging 85 ozs. and 37 1/2 percent, and yielding \$38.75 per ton. Of this 4,803 tons only 3,745 tons yielding \$140,200 came from the slopes, to balance having been derived from treatment of old dumps. To get one ton of product therefore we have had to stop slightly over 20 square ft., as compared with 0.8 square ft., in the old working or in other words, the mineral infilling that in concentrating material, has been with us only half the width it formerly was. Besides this we have had to contend with the fact that we have had valuable for several months past only a very low grade mill feed, the product containing only 60 per cent. as much silver as formerly, although the loss in tailing has been lower than even. The work of development has also shown several large areas of considerable extent, but we are unable to prescribe any definite relation of these or of the ore bodies to each other. It may be remarked that in our deposits definite outlines of the ore chutes are discovered, and with the aid of the one may predict certain results. With us, however, these limits are lacking; at the vein has continued from the beginning to be free from faults and although the ore is thinner, there is no reason to believe that it gives out, except temporary for several hundreds of feet ahead of the present faces, all of which are not looking better than they have done for nearly two years.

In general it is to be noted that the lower levels, and 7, are in a better grade material than the upper ones. At present we are beginning to take some ore from the upper ground, which has been inaccessible for a long time. We therefore expect to show a considerable increase in the value of product from this month forward.

from the inside, outward, we shall avoid the necessity of our costly maintenance and renewals of timbers; moreover, we would hope to mine a more uniform mill feed and thus tend to gain a greater degree of efficiency in the milling operations, for although we get excellent results when the lead in the feed is up to 5 per cent., the percentage of loss is considerably greater when the lead falls to say 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. With a more extended stoping area available we might thus improve the milling by avoiding frequent radical changes in quality of feed."

BONDING OF THE TRUE BLUE.

A very important event so far as Kaslo is concerned is the bonding by Mr. J. C. Drewery, the well-known capitalist, of the True Blue group of copper claims near that town. The property consists of three claims, the True Blue, Peacock and Copper Queen. It was bonded about a year ago by the Hall Mines Company for \$65,000 and they expended from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in developing it, but were forced to relinquish the bond at the time of the difficulties last summer. As time went on the property they did a considerable amount of development in the form of tunneling, shafting and sinking winzes. They also made a shipment of two carloads of ore to the smelter. One gave an average return of 10 1-10 per cent. of copper, while the other gave an average of 12 2-5 per cent.

One of the best of the smaller mines in the Slovan district is the Bosun, near New Denver, which last month shipped a carload of ore, not a bad record for a property which a little over two years ago was purchased for the small sum of \$750. The mine, however, has paid from the grass roots and was shipping three months after the purchase. As a steady shipper the Bosun holds the Slovan record having shipped never less than 80 tons in any month and sometimes double that amount. The manager Mr. W. H. Sandford, has always kept the development work well ahead of the stoping, being at the present time engaged in driving a long tunnel to gain greater depth on the ore. This tunnel, which starts on the Silverton-New Denver road, has been driven 400 feet through the deep wash and is only going on the Fidelity claim, the adjoining property recently acquired by the Bosun management and the ledge has been found in the Fidelity bluff. A tunnel being run on the lead here shows the presence of ore scattered through the ledge matter.

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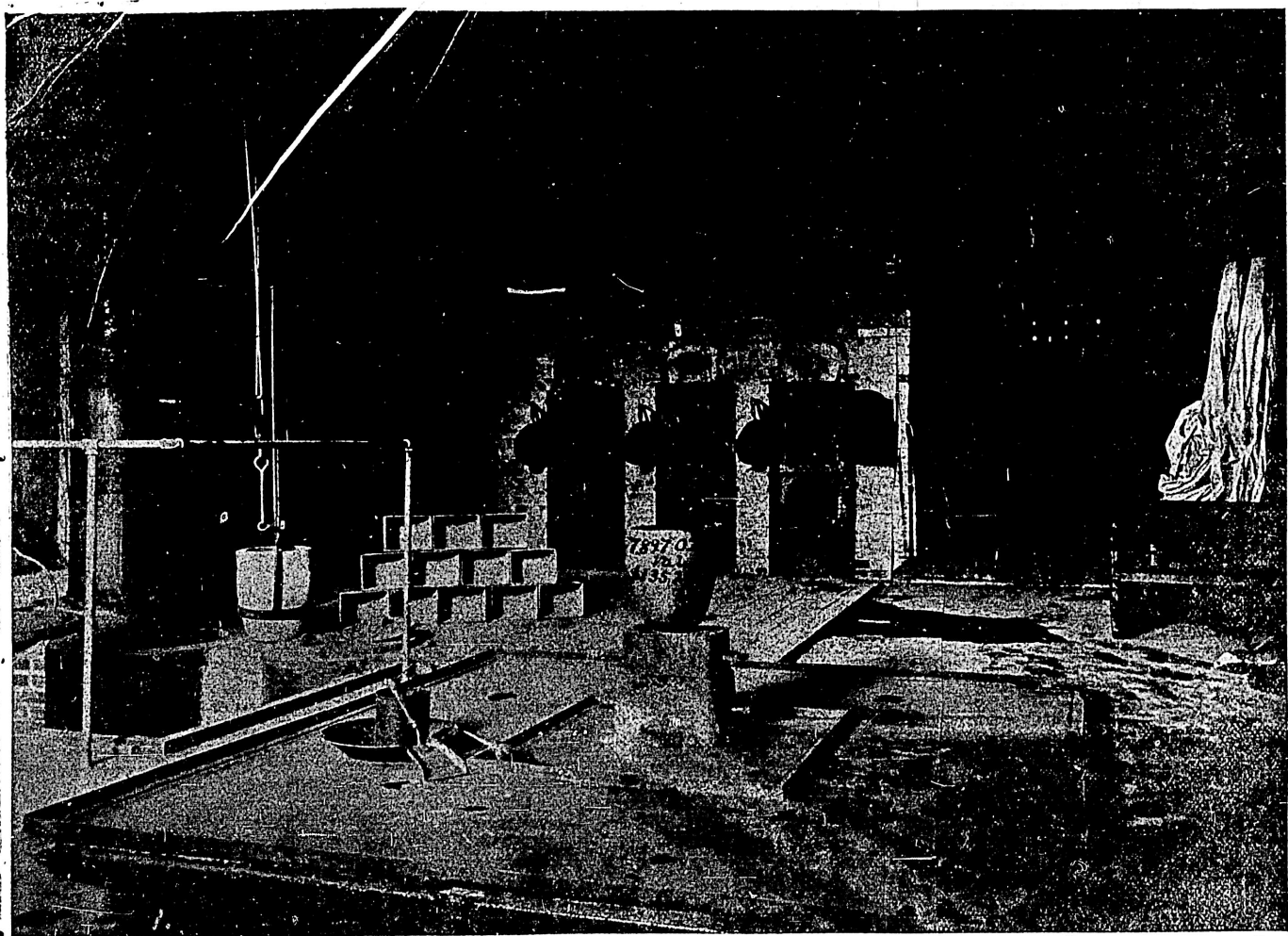
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NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.
The Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works hereby invites the Architects of British Columbia to submit, on or before Saturday, the 22nd day of December next, designs, (competitive) drawings, specifications and estimates of cost, for the construction of a Government House at Victoria, B. C.

Particulars of competition and further information can be obtained from the undersigned.
W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31, 1900.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST



From B.C. Mining Record.

RETORT ROOM.

ANOTHER PROMISING CAMP NEAR NELSON.

An interesting description is given in the Nelson Tribune of recent date of the Bird creek district which appears to be a very promising free-milling locality. Bird creek enters Kootenay river between Forty-nine and River creeks and was originally worked by the placer miners who washed along Forty-nine, River and the other creeks in the vicinity a quarter of a century ago. As late as 1889 the placer claims were worked by Chinamen, who took much gold from the creek. In 1890 a cloud burst came down the creek the indications of which remain to-day in the shape of great boulders piled up in the channel. The water tore off the banks for many feet, revealing the formation and uncovering several ledges of ore. These have since been more or less developed, by prospectors, the ore which occurs in veins varying in width from a few inches to several feet, carrying gold values of from \$5 to as high as \$150. The Bird creek section is certain, in the near future, to attract the attention of capital.

NELSON'S PRODUCING MINES.

With the exception of the Silver King practically all the mines in the Nelson district are gold mines and many of them free-milling properties. The principal producers are the Ymir, near the town of the same name; the Athabasca, two miles south of Nelson; the Duncan mines six miles southwest of Nelson; the Yellowstone, ten miles east of Salmo; and the Bunker Hill, fifteen miles up the Pen d'Oreille river from Waneta. All these mines have their own mills run by water power. The Ymir mill has 80 stamps, the Athabasca 10, the Duncan mines 20, the Yellowstone 10 and the Bunker Hill 10; or a total of 130 stamps, falling steadily on ore that is classed as free-milling. Of the values, fully 75 percent, is saved on the plates, is retorted at the mill, and shipped either direct or through the banks to the United States government assay office at Helena, Montana. The remainder of the values are saved in the concentrates, which are treated at the smelters at Trail and Nelson. The value of the ore milled varies. The greater part of it will average about \$10 a ton while some of it goes as high as \$40. When run continuously the mills treat

ROSSLAND ENTERPRISES.

With very commendable enterprise a school of mines was established a year or so ago, in Rossland by private subscription and it is gratifying to learn that the government has recognized the value of the institution by granting two thousand dollars towards its maintenance. Meanwhile a sum of money has already been raised in Rossland towards organizing a chamber of mines in that town to co-operate with the local board of trade. The intention is to employ a permanent secretary who shall devote his entire time to his duties. He will collect data and make up statistics. The chamber will not only build up this camp but will also look after the interests of the other mining sections of British Columbia. It will in no sense be narrow, but will be wide in its scope, feeling that the building up of any portion of the mining section is beneficial to all the other portions. Visitors to the camp will be taken care of and shown around the different mines, so that they may be informed as to the different resources of the camp. A fund of at least \$5,000 is to be raised to start with and all who are interested in the development of the mining resources and the upbuilding of the camp and who will profit thereby are expected to contribute toward the fund.

It would be an excellent idea if other important mining or trade centres would follow Rossland's lead in this matter. A chamber of mines might well be established in Nelson, Greenwood, Vancouver, Victoria and perhaps in Fort Steele and Revelstoke and work both dependently and independently in the interests of the mining industry.

THE WEEK AT ROSSLAND.

With this week's shipments the production of the Rossland camp for the present year to date just passes last year's record, and as there yet remain between six and seven weeks of 1000 the increase should not fall far short of fifty thousand tons. At the Le Roi it has been found necessary to reduce the working force for the time being, owing to the fact that the smelter at Northport is unable to handle the large quantity of ore which has been taken down and is blocking the slopes. The Kootenay mines have been closed down while the compressor is placed on a new foundation.

REPORT OF THE WHITEWATER MINE.

Product to Date Since		We Took Over to Property.	
March 24th, 1898, to December 31, 1898—			
	Tons.	Average	Returns.
Crude galena	570.4	95.7 oz.	5.2 per cent.
Carbonate	30.0	66.1 oz.	2.2 per cent.
December 1st, 1898, to May 31st, 1899, when mill was closed—			944.73
Concentrates	1,312.6	101.1 oz.	5.9 per cent.
June 1st to December 31st, mine closed.		mill ran on dumps—	74,747.36
Concentrates	601.2	99.3 oz.	4.2 per cent.
March 1st to August 31, 1899.			30,217.52
Concentrates	2,277.	70.5 oz.	5. per cent.
Summary	4,893.2	83.5 oz.	4.3 per cent.
Tons of feed milled, 53,445, of which		about 21,100 came from dumps.	

In my original report dated January 8th, 1898, I stated that 1,930 ft. of drifting had been done on the vein by old owners up to the time of my examination viz., January 1st, 1898, and about 5,900 ft. of crude galena ore had been shipped. At that time I estimated that 2,205 tons of crude ore were in sight, and between the time of my report and March 24th, 1898, when our option of purchase was exercised, the development was somewhat increased, and most of the drifting ore was extracted. At the last date the total drifts and connected workings exaggerated 2,570 ft.; the total ore shipped was 7,709 tons, and the returns from smelter had amounted to \$339,300, or \$44.00 per ton.

In taking hold of the property, we therefore had very little crude galena ore to work upon, and although there was a large amount of low grade material in sight, we had no plant with which to treat it.

Development was then vigorously pushed and shipments of ore were continued to December 1st, 1898, with the result that 612 tons were shipped, yielding \$26,965 from smelter, or at the rate of \$44.00 per ton, the grade averaging the same as under the old owners.

To September 1st, 1900, our surveys show total drifting done by us to be 2,275 ft., of which 285 ft. only have been done since June 1st, 1899, the mine having been shut down from that date to March 1st, 1900.

calculations. As he stood on Payer point, far to the east, he took the angle to the top of the mountain and estimated the distance to the mountain top. The estimate was very erroneous and the result was that his determination of the height was greatly exaggerated. These facts were discovered by Dr. Nathorst last year; and according to this high authority the height of the summit is between 8,200 and 8,600 feet above sea level. Thus the mountain can no longer be called the highest mountain in Greenland, though its height is not yet exactly determined; and this natural monument to the great explorer is not quite so conspicuous as it was thought to be.

But the other case is worse yet, for the supposed bit of earth, that was also named Payer after the geographer, cannot be found to exist. The official report of the Duke of Abruzzi on his explorations in Franz Josef Land confirms the fact, hitherto suspected, that King Oscar Land and Petermann Land do not exist. In the spring of 1874 Payer stood on Cape Plicely, which long remained the highest land ever attained in the Old World. To the far west and north he saw what he thought were blue mountain ranges indicating masses of land. He named those to the west King Oscar Land, and those to the north Petermann Land. There is nothing to do now but to expunge them from the maps. Similar blunders have more than once been made in polar lands. Probably the deceptive appearances that Payer saw were nothing more than lines of icebergs.

ACQUIRING THE LANGUAGE.

The native inhabitants of our Philippine Island possessions are rapidly acquiring the vernacular, as witness the following conversation that recently occurred between an American lady and her Tagalog seamstress in Manila:—"Senora, what means Susan Jane?" "Why, Rosina, that's a girl's name. What do you want to know that for?" "Well, soldier man say to me this morning, 'How do Susan Jane.'"

But Payer made a fatal blunder in his